FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MARCH 1984

Lebanon

Lebanese-Syrian Summit — President Amin al-Jumayyil returned to B'abda Palace near Beirut on 2 March after he and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad achieved "splendid success" in their summit talks, especially regarding abrogation of the 17 May agreement with Israel, Beirut radio reported. Following a final and lengthy meeting with Al-Asad the previous day, Al-Jumayyil told reporters the talks were "excellent," but he did not hold a scheduled news conference and left Damascus for an unknown destination, the radio said. Despite speculation that Al-Jumayyil had flown to Saudi Arabia, sources in Riyadh cited by AFP asserted that the president spent the night in Athens for "security reasons," and Beirut radioreported Al-Jumayyil's return to Lebanon on 1 March.

Reporting on the summit meeting, Damascus radio said the two leaders discussed "the various options that are available to the Lebanese regime," adding that Al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's "firm principled stands" and its readiness to help preserve Lebanon's Arabism, rights, and unity. "Viewpoints were in agreement on the matters that strengthen Lebanon's Arabism, unity, sovereignty, and independence," the radio maintained, and an informed Syrian source described the talks as "positive and fruitful." Informed Lebanese sources cited by Beirut radio confirmed that Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad reached an understanding on abrogating the 17 May accord, asserting that Al-Jumayyil will announce this shortly in a message to the Lebanese people. The presidential message may also call for the revival of the government and set a date for the national dialogue conference, the sources added. Al-Asad promised Al-Jumayyil that Syria will gradually withdraw its troops from Lebanon, according to a Paris press report cited by AFP.

However, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader walid Junblatt continued to demand Al-Jumayyil's resignation, telling journalists in Beirut that abrogating the 17 May agreement is "insufficient" and that it is impossible for the PSP to reach agreement with a Phalangist president who should be "brought to trial," the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported. Beirut newspapers subsequently affirmed that President al-Asad has summoned Junblatt and the other opposition leaders to Damascus to discuss the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit talks, according to Beirut radio.

Military Situation — Beirut radio reported further clashes across the contact lines in and around the capital. Meanwhile, Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' valley were seen preparing to move from their positions, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

PLO-Jordan

The PLO and Jordan, in a joint statement broadcast by Amman radio, announced that they intend to continue their dialogue in order to formulate a joint stand and reorganize their relationship on a "firm and balanced basis." The two sides stressed the importance of supporting the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of continuing efforts to implement the Fes summit resolutions on all international levels. They affirmed the need for joint action in the international arena, particularly in Europe, to persuade "influential states and forces" to develop a "more advanced stand" toward the Palestine question. The Jordanian and Palestinian leaders also agreed on a number of arrangements and measures to alleviate the sufferings of Palestinians both inside and outside Israeli-occupied territory, and authorized a joint delegation to tour Arab states to discuss Arab financial obligations toward the fund to aid "steadfastness" in the occupied territory.

The joint statement was issued after PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's final round of talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, according to Amman radio, which reported that 'Arafat left Amman in the evening, thereby contradicting previous reports that he had already departed. The PLO leader met with visiting Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez while in Amman, the radio said, and subsequently described the meeting as "positive and fruitful," adding that he had received an invitation to visit Spain.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran claimed further successes in the fighting near Basra, announcing in reports carried by IRNA and Tehran radio that its forces "won significant victories by seizing strong enemy positions" in a "sudden blitz" against Iraqi forces in the an-Nashwah area. The Iranians killed or wounded over 1,300 Iraqi soldiers, destroyed over 40 enemy armored vehicles, and repulsed three Iraqicounteroffensives, the radio asserted. However, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed that Iraq "completely wiped out" the attacking force, destroying two divisions of Iran's revolution guards and inflicting heavy losses on other Iranian units. The communique also announced further details of Iranian shipping and aircraft losses on 1 March, asserting that altogether Iraq destroyed eight enemy "naval targets" and shot down two Iranian Phantoms and three helicopters.

Meanwhile, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i reaffirmed that while Iran harbors "no adventurous intentions" toward the Strait of Hormuz, it will stop others using the Strait if "they decide to threaten us and render our vessels insecure," Tehran radio reported. Reiterating Iran's charge that Iraq is using chemical weapons, Khamene'i nevertheless maintained that these "so-called frightening weapons" were "not all that efficient after all."

Correction To 1 March Review

Tehran IRNA in English at 1708 GMT on 1 March transmits a service message correcting the number of planes it claims to have downed to 11 rather than 7 as stated in the antepenultimate line, paragraph two of the "Iran-Iraq War" item appearing in the second column of the 1 March Middle East & South Asia Review.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 042 *2 March 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Amman *[Algiers VOP]* ..... A 1
Baghdad PLO Radio Reports 'Arafat Press Conference ..... A 1
Nimr Salih Appointed Dissidents Commander *[Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' 1 Mar]* ..... A 4
Al-Hasan Warns of 'Specific' Military Operations *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Feb]* ..... A 4
Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Defense Official Interviewed on Reserve Army *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 28 Feb]* ..... C 1

QATAR

AR-RAYAH Praises Lebanese-Syrian Summit ..... C 1

PDRY

Yugoslavia's Spiljak, Delegation Depart Aden ..... C 1
Joint Statement ..... C 1

UAE

AL-KHALIJ on Gulf War, Shultz Remarks ..... C 3

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Warns Against Abrogating Lebanese Pact ..... D 1
Press Views 'Arafat-Husayn Talks in Amman *[AL-AHRAM, AL-JUMHURIYAH]* ..... D 1
Greek President Karamanlis To Pay Official Visit ..... D 1
Omani Sultan's Adviser Arrives for Visit ..... D 1
Mubarak Affirms 'Honest and Free' Elections ..... D 1
SLP Leaders Assaulted by NDP Members 17 Feb *[ASH-SHA'B 21 Feb]* ..... D 2
Opposition Weekly On U.S.-Egyptian Differences *[ASH-SHA'B 21 Feb]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Armed Forces Communique No 1,391 - 1 March ..... E i
III Army Corps Repulses Iranian Offensive ..... E 1
Spokesman on Iranian Offensive ..... E 2
Saddam Husayn Inspects Saddam City 1 March ..... E 2
Ramadan Returns, Makes Statement 1 March ..... E 2
Baghdad Radio Cites INA on Iranian Prisoners ..... E 2
Kuwaiti Bedouins Willing To Fight With Iraq ..... E 3

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Jordanian-PLO Statement on 'Arafat Visit ..... A 1
Joint Delegation Formed *[AD-DUSTUR 1 Mar]* ..... A 1
Radio on Summit's Success ..... A 1

More on King's Meeting With West Bank Figures ..... A 2
West Bank Appeal for Cooperation *[AR-RA'Y 1 Mar]* ..... A 2
SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil Meeting ..... A 3
'Ubaydat Receives Spain's Felipe Gonzalez ..... A 3
Prime Minister Departs 1 Mar ..... A 3
PLO Baghdad Office Director Arrives 28 Feb *[SAWT ASH-SHA'B 29 Feb]* ..... A 3
Foreign Minister's Message on Arab-African Ties ..... A 4

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Damascus Meetings ..... G 1
Preliminary Results Assessed ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil To Speak *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Syria Withdrawal Promise Reported *[Paris AL-KHAWATIR]* ..... G 1
Junblatt Renews Call for Al-Jumayyil Resignation *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Further Remarks *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Hails 'Victory for Syria' ..... G 2
Al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Army *[London AL-MAJALLAH 25 Feb-2 Mar]* ..... G 3
Al-Jumayyil Tells Magazine He Will Not Resign *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Birri in Contact With Al-Hariri, USSR Ambassador *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
Nationalist Leaders Confer With Soviet Envoy *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
Parliamentary Committees Urge Investigation ..... G 4
Chamber Invited to Session ..... G 4
Al-Murabitun Urges End of Israeli Occupation *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Karami Says Israel Behind U.S. Policy Failure ..... G 4
AUB Source Denies Explosion on Campus Grounds ..... G 4
Rocket Fired at Israeli Intelligence HQ in Sidon ..... G 4

SYRIA

Lebanese President Concludes Talks, Departs ..... H 1
Al-Jumayyil Terms Talks 'Excellent' *[Beirut VOL]* ..... H 1
Closed Meeting on Options ..... H 1
Beirut on Summit Talks ..... H 1
Junblatt 'Urgently' Summoned *[Beirut VOL]* ..... H 1
Talks Said 'Positive, Fruitful' ..... H 1
Beirut Correspondent Report *[Beirut]* ..... H 1
Al-Jumayyil Comments *[Beirut]* ..... H 2
Al-Asad Receives UAE Minister, Message ..... H 2
UAE Official Departs ..... H 2
YAR Minister Arrives With Message for Al-Asad ..... H 2
Khaddam Receives Visiting Iranian Delegation ..... H 2
Damascus Calls for Resisting U.S. Diplomacy ..... H 2
Damascus Notes Conclusion of Jordan-PLO Talks ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Shamir Reiterates Commitment to Northern Security ..... I 1
New Deployment 'Near' ..... I 1
U.S. May Uphold Lebanon-Syria 'Arrangement' ..... I 1
Defense Minister Arens Comments on U.S. Talks ..... I 1
Levi Disappointed With U.S. Position on Lebanon ..... I 1
Further Levi Remarks ..... I 2
Kohen-Orgad on Free Trade Zone, Public Savings ..... I 2
Peres Comments on U.S. Visit, Lebanon *['AL HAMISHMAR 2 Mar]* ..... I 2
Labor Party Calls for Withdrawal From Lebanon ..... I 3
Sharon: 'Confusion' Prevailing in Government ..... I 3
Press Views Al-Jumayyil Visit to Damascus ..... I 4
Jerusalem Arabic on Syrian Conditions on Al-Jumayyil ..... I 4
Quiet Maintained in Lebanese Eastern Sector ..... I 5
Lebanese Christian Radios on Syrian Army Movements ..... I 5

Lebanese Clerics Visit Israeli Druze Leader ..... I 5
S. Lebanese Village Heads Against Attacks on IDF ..... I 5
Riots in 'Arab Salim After Curfew Lifted 1 March ..... I 5
Agriculture Ministry Active in South Lebanon ..... I 6
AL-FAJR on Palestinian-Jordanian Talks *[27 Feb]* ..... I 6
Jerusalem Arabic on Husayn-'Arafat Talks ..... I 6
Jericho Mayor Returns From Amman Meeting ..... I 7
Further Khalaf Remarks ..... I 7
Ousted Ramallah Mayor Permitted To Return Home ..... I 7
Buses Stoned in West Bank Refugee Camp 1 March ..... I 7
Egypt's 'Ali on Relations With Israel ..... I 7
Ambassador to Cairo on Israeli-Egyptian Relations ..... I 8
High Egyptian Delegation Visits Tabah Area ..... I 8
Israel Request To Join ILO Asian Branch Approved ..... I 8
Correction to RAKAH Paper Becomes Daily ..... I 8

EAST AFRICA

Further on OAU Council of Ministers' Session ..... R 1
Kenyan 'Reservations' Over Budget *[KNA]* ..... R 1
Five Countries Request Refunds *[NAN]* ..... R 1
Ghali Addresses Council *[Cairo]* ..... R 1
Contacts With RSA 'Endorsed' *[AFP]* ..... R 2
Further on Contacts During OAU Meetings ..... R 2
Libyan Official, Onu Meet *[JANA]* ..... R 2
Egyptian, Malagasy Officials Meet *[MENA]* ..... R 2
Telecommunications Conference Ends in Blantyre *[Blantyre DAILY TIMES 22 Feb]* ..... R 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets Bendjedid Before Departure for Tunis ..... Q 1
Foreign Minister Returns From OAU Meeting ..... Q 1
Report on 21 Feb Speech *[EL MOUDJAHID 22 Feb]* ..... Q 1
ASH-SHA'B Views SDAR Right to Membership in OAU *[27 Feb]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Tripoli Parade Marks Birth of Jamahiriyah ..... Q 2
2 March Celebrations Outlined ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Rabat on Lamrani's Meeting With U.S. Leaders ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri, Lagu Discuss 'Problems, Peace' ..... Q 2
Further on Lagu Statement ..... Q 2
Foreign Minister on Ties With U.S., USSR *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 29 Feb]* ..... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Economic Cooperation Talks With USSR Begin ..... R 1
Briefs: Delegation Returns From DPRK ..... R 1

SEYCHELLES

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks *[Phnom Penh SPK]* ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

French Premier To Visit 'Toward End' of March ..... S 1

ZAIRE

GDR Deputy Minister Schewirtz Arrives for Talks ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

Moroccan Envoy Meets With Houphouet-Boigny ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Doe Health Problems Noted; Not Believed Serious ..... T 1
Reportage on Doe's Visit to Belgium *[cross-reference]* ..... T 1
Details of Draft Constitution Released ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Cheysson 25 February Lagos Press Conference *[Paris Diplomatic Information Service]* ..... T 1
STATESMAN on Libya's 'Aggressive Tendencies' ..... T 3
December Oil Production, Export Figures Released ..... T 3
NLC Congress Ends, Issues 25-Point Resolution ..... T 3
Further on Situation Following Yola Strife ..... T 4
Sect Leader Arrested *[Yaounde]* ..... T 4
Maitatsine Followers Arrested ..... T 4
Borno Police Urge Vigilance ..... T 4

UPPER VOLTA

Intensified Struggle Against Reactionaries Urged ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Meets WPC President Chandra ..... U 1
UNITA Communique on Struggle, Hostages ..... U 1
[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]

LESOTHO

Former Minister Pledges Ties With RSA If Elected *[SAPA]* ..... U 1
Commentary Asks Rejection of RSA-Aided Alliance ..... U 2
Briefs: New Sierra Leone Envoy ..... U 2

MADAGASCAR

Briefs: Malagasy Ambassador to Belgium ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel On RSA Talks; Receives New Ambassador ..... U 2

LE MONDE Cites Mozambique Minister on RSA Talks *[26-27 Feb]* ..... U 3
Machel Receives Cuban Vice Foreign Minister ..... U 3
Gabonese Delegation Arrives in Maputo ..... U 3
Zambian Delegate: Mozambique Meeting 'Success' ..... U 3
RENAMO Issues Communique on Operation *[Voice of Mozambique National Resistance]* ..... U 4
Briefs: Portuguese Aid to Mozambique ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

Former SWAPO Leader Released in Windhoek *[SAPA]* ..... U 5
Given 'Hero's Welcome' *[SAPA]* ..... U 5
Voice of Namibia Says Struggle To Continue *[Lusaka]* ..... U 6

SOUTH AFRICA

Talks With Mozambique on Nonaggression Pact 2 Mar ..... U 6
Pik Botha Heads RSA Group ..... U 6
Optimism for Mozambique's Proposals ..... U 7
Talks To Continue 'Late Tonight' ..... U 7
Terrorism Most 'Sensitive' Issue *[Umtata]* ..... U 7
Prime Minister Meets Delegation ..... U 7
Meeting With Prime Minister Ends ..... U 8
P.W. Botha Takes 'Direct Role' ..... U 8
Official: International Isolation Effort Failed ..... U 8
Minister Disputes SACC Resettlement Figures *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
Commentary Says RSA Will Act Against SWAPO ..... U 8

ZAMBIA

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services To Be Rehabilitated ..... U 9
Briefs: Ambassador to UAE ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

Rural, District Council Elections Set For August ..... U 9
Joshua Nkomo Condemns Dissident Violence ..... U 9
Briefs: New Chief Justice ..... U 9

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Amman
LD011938 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The brother commander Abu 'Ammar, [Yasir 'Arafat] the PLO Executive Committee Chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces arrived in Tunis today from Amman at the end of a 3-day visit during which he held talks with King Husayn of Jordan and a number of Jordanian officials. A source in Amman said that a joint Palestinian-Jordanian statement will be issued later today outlining the joint endeavors of the PLO and Jordan.

Baghdad PLO Radio Reports 'Arafat Press Conference
JN012110 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1622 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met at his place of residence in the guest palace in Amman last night with the editors in chief of the local newspapers and JNA. The meeting lasted for about 90 minutes. Abu 'Ammar dealt with the issues of the current stage. During this meeting brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue that lasted 4 days was not linked to any U.S. plans or any other draft plans, because no plans have been proposed to either Jordan or the PLO. Brother Abu 'Ammar believes his current visit to Jordan was one of his most important visits due to the fact that it restored what some foreign forces have attempted to sever. He stressed that the dialogue will continue and that a joint statement will be issued on the visit and not on the talks. He said that for Jordan, and King Husayn in particular, Jerusalem is no less important than Amman. For us, Jerusalem is not a transient word, but a word which has deep roots in the life of our Arab and Islamic nation, because it is the first of the two qiblas, the third holy place, and Christ's birthplace.

He said that there is a U.S. insistence on hostility toward the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the Arab nation. 'Arafat said that the United States used the veto at the UN Security Council against any draft resolution that would be in our interest. He said that the United States has not given us anything during normal years, so why should we expect the United States to give us anything during an election year? 'Arafat said that 1984 is the Israeli year for blackmailing the United States and not a year for peace.

In his statements to the journalists, Abu 'Ammar said: We as an Arab nation are passing through fateful events. I would like to remind my brothers of what I said before the Beirut war, namely that there is a partition conspiracy and a political map that is being drawn up for the region. Moreover, I have spoken about balkanization and the dark tunnel. He added: After the war, I spoke about the volcano that did not abate. In light of all these circumstances we are required to fight on more than one front at a time when the enemy is getting fiercer and escalating its measures to confiscate and Judaize the land and carry out aggression against the holy places during these bad times for Arabs, and at the same time statelets and sectarian cantons are appearing for the first time.

Abu 'Ammar said: We have to recall what Ben-Guirion said: I want a Maronite priest who is a major in the Lebanese Army and then the partitioning of Lebanon will take place. 'Arafat said: We will all pay the price for this. The serious thing for Lebanon is that in 1984 they partitioned Palestine and then devoured it. Attempts to partition the land and people are now taking place in Lebanon. What is taking place in Lebanon is a cancer that could spread in the Arab nation, and I have warned agaisnt all this. Abu 'Ammar was astonished by the fact that there are sectarian cantons that the Arab nation accepts; Druze, Maronite, Shi'ite, Sunnite, and Orthodox cantons, and only God knows what will take place later. 'Arafat said: If we allow this disease to spread in the Arab nation's body, it will never stop. 'Arafat spoke about the Arab fragmentation, using the Iraq-Iran war as an example, and noted the Iranian insistence on the continuation of the war. He said: I was a witness because I was a mediator and I participated in the Islamic committee. He added: The PLO was a member of the Nonaligned Committee, and despite this the war continues — a war which is a catastrophe for the Arab and Islamic nations. 'Arafat said: From this position I call on Iran to agree on what Iraq has agreed on, because Iraq has agreed on all the Islamic, nonaligned, and UN initiatives, but unfortunately, Iran has not responded to any single initiative. This is a burning issue for the Arab nation. All this requires, more than ever before, that we rise to the level of the challenges that we confront. Therefore, are we on the level of the challenges or not? Despite all this, I will never lose faith in the inevitability of victory.

Asked about the talks and contacts between Jordan and the PLO and whether these talks and contacts deal with a specific formula or are of a general nature concerning moves on all levels, Abu 'Ammar said: I shall not forget what King Husayn said during the difficult siege in Tripoli, the first joint Arab-Israeli siege of its kind in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. I shall not forget the king's words during that siege, or war, in Tripoli when he said: I am waiting for Abu 'Ammar so we can resume the dialogue without any conditions.

You will also recall that a Jordanian-Palestinian meeting took place in Tunis before my departure for Tripoli. I took part in that meeting. I also sent some of my brothers to Amman. While I was under siege, some of my brothers came to Amman and met with the Jordanian officials. Another meeting took place between the king and some of my brothers in Europe.

'Arafat said: Both sides have joined in these attempts to begin this dialogue on a fraternal basis so that it will be compatible with the challenge we are facing now. We were frank in our national council. We said that we are seeking this relationship, which we have called a confederation between the Jordanians and the Palestinians. At the same time, we and our Jordanian brothers are persevering by all means and ways in order to regain the land. To Jordan and King Husayn, Jerusalem is no less important than Amman. To us, Jerusalem is not a passing word, but a word with a significant meaning which is deeply rooted in the history of our Arab and Islamic nation. This is because Jerusalem is the third holiest place in Islam. It is also the birthplace of Jesus Christ. Therefore, this visit is considered one of my most important visits to Jordan. This visit renews what certain foreign forces tried to sever.

Asked if the purpose of the visit is to reorganize the Jordanian-Palestinian house and reach a common view or assessment of the situation in the occupied territory so as to draw up a formula for action, or if the meeting is for the purpose of adopting a firm stand on the proposed initiatives concerning what is termed a peaceful settlement in this region, Abu 'Ammar replied: Nothing has been proposed to us as Palestinians, Jordanians, or as an Arab nation. Nothing has been proposed. I must be more precise and say that we must remember all the attempts we made inside and outside the Unitd Nations, the attempts which clashed with U.S. obstinacy and absolute bias in favor of the Israeli side.

Abu 'Ammar said: I will give some examples. There is the French-Egyptian initiative which is still idle in the UN Security Council. France is a U.S. ally, yet it fears that its initiative might clash with the U.S. veto. It is understood that France does not want to make a move, because the United States has threatened to use the veto against the French-Egyptian initaitive. Yet, the Fench initiative only calls for self-determination for the Palestinian people. Thus it is obvious that the Amercians do not want to acknowledge even self-determination for us. Yet, they gave self-determination to 1,800 citizens in the Falklands. We are five million and they are depriving us of this self-determination.

Abu 'Ammar said: The U.S. position on our rights became more rigid and intransigent when Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, opposed the resolutions of the international conference on solidarity with the Palestinian people in September 1983 in Geneva. The conference was approved by the United Nations and the secretary general was charged with organizing it. The United States also did not agree for the UN Security Council, which includes the big powers, to be considered a committee which can combine all sides. This is because according to Article 37 of the UN Charter, it is the right of all sides, including the PLO and others, to attend the sessions of this committee. We could not obtain anything from the United States in normal times. Would we be able to obtain anything from it in an election year, the year in which the United States makes concessions to Israel?

Is this the year of making peace? The United States is not interested in the creation of peace. What happened in Lebanon is the best proof of that. I ask: What peace is that which approves the massacre of the Palestinian and Lebanese people? In 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon with the approval of the United States. If in normal times, when there are no elections, the United States moves the Israeli armies against us, what will happen in an election year? Everyone must know the facts. We must not be deluded. This, of course, does not mean that we should stand with our hands tied. We are called upon now more than at any time before, and in face of this intransigent U.S. stand, to work with our friends in the socialist bloc and in Europe in order to penetrate the U.S. stands. There are already good signs for the first time. Through our continuous struggle, many countries recognized us and the rights of the Palestinian people. One of these signs is the position taken by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Foreign Secretary Howe.

Abu 'Ammar said: The French position goes slightly beyond the right of self-determination. It can also be said that the Italian position is very advanced. The Netherlands has also greatly changed it position after discovering Israel's ugly behavior.

Regarding the European position, Abu 'Ammar said: On 16 February 1984, the European Parliament passed a very important decision. This decision referred to the Fes summit resolutions for the first time. In the past, the European Parliament only considered UN Resolution 242, the Venice Declaration and the French-Egyptian initiative. The European Parliament's decision referred to the Fes summit resolution, saying that it was approved by the Islamic summit in Casablanca and the UN resolutions.

Abu 'Ammar added: This European stand is very important. We, the Arab nation, are seeking a just comprehensive peace that takes into account the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar then went back to speaking about the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. He said: Neither the United States nor anyone else has presented any plans. The framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks is unified as is joint Jordanian-Palestinian action to face the challenges and to back this future joint march. The talks are continuing and the joint statement will deal with the visit rather than the talks. We will issue a joint statement and not a press statement. We have not met for a long time. The talks will continue.

Regarding the PLO's position on the UN resolutions, especially 242 and 338, Abu 'Ammar said: I signed a document approving all resolutions connected with the Palestine question. Our national council approved this text — the approval of all UN resolutions concerning the Palestine question.

Regarding reports that the PLO chairman expresses his own opinions and makes unilateral decisions without going back to the PNC, Abu 'Ammar said: There is a PNC decision concerning the subject of the UN resolutions. We in Fatah also adopted a decision on this subject. I fought in Fatah for this.

Abu 'Ammar was asked about a recent report that the United States had sent an envoy through the deposed Secretary of State Alexander Haig to meet with the leaders of the PLO. It was also said that these meetings totaled 400 hours. U.S. media said that the purpose of those negotiations was to convince the PLO to approve Resolutions 242, even conditionally. Abu 'Ammar replied: This is a Zionist campaign whose purpose is to show that it is useless to deal with the PLO. Abu 'Ammar affirmed that nothing of this kind had happened. Abu 'Ammar said that he has received scores of delegations and figures representing U.S. institutions and study and research centers. These meetings, he said, used to go on for hours. Abu 'Ammar added: (Haden Rose) may have been one of those who came to us. But he did not say anything to us. We challenge him to say that he told us that he was the official representative of the United States.

Abu 'Ammar said: We have tried to get closer to the United States, because we know that it is a superpower. I sent martyr 'Isam as-Sartawi and Sabri Jirjis to the United States to open an information bureau, but Kissinger threw them out. We are not

avoiding a dialogue with the United States, but they are avoiding a dialogue with us. The United States wants us to recognize Resolution 242 without an amendment. And we told them that we want the United States to begin a dialogue with us and to recognize the PLO and help in the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Abu 'Ammar said: The United States rejects any dialogue with the PLO. Yet I received letters from Philip Habib and he received my replies for 82 days. When some misunderstanding occurred through the oral messages which they conveyed through a Lebanese mediator, I insisted that the messages should be written and should be addressed as follows: From the United States to the PLO. This happened. My question now is: Did the United States not contact the PLO? Otherwise, what did the correspondence from Philip Habib or the U.S. Administration mean? Yet, they say that they do not want to recognize the PLO. Was Habib dealing with ghosts in Beirut? Also, in 1981 when Habib worked out the cease-fire with the Israelis, who signed the cease-fire agreement? We did. Yet they say that they do not speak to the PLO.

Asked if the U.S. Embassy was under the protection of the PLO, Abu 'Ammar said that all the embassies in West Beirut were under the protection of the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command [PLO military police] with the approval of the governments of those embassies, including the United States. We also used to evacuate the nationals of those embassies. Was all this taking place without contact with the United States? Furthermore, I have written and signed guarantees concerning the protection of the Palestinian camps and citizens in Beirut. Was this not also a U.S. contact with us?

Question: The news media are highlighting reports about Israeli attempts to establish relations with Spain.

Abu 'Ammar said: This is incorrect. I have assurances on this subject.

Question: Certain quarters are trying to distort the image of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, saying that they are aimed at joining Camp David. What is your comment on this, and what is your assessment in the Palestinian arena?

Abu 'Ammar said: There is a popular saying in Egypt which says: They found no fault in the rose, so they laughed at its red cheeks. Please God guide people, for they do not know.

'Arafat said: Reagan cancelled Camp David when he proposed his plan. I believe that there is political ignorance. Does this mean that we will become like them? When Reagan proposed his plan he went far beyond Camp David. 'Arafat added: Regarding the situation in the Palestinian arena, there are some Palestinian symbols such as those who were used in 1976 when the Syrians entered Lebanon. These same symbols, with a change in their names, are used as cover for many things. We decided to open dialogue with all the Palestinian factions that did not commit the crime of shelling the Palestinian camps, especially in B'alabakk, Nahr al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, and Tripoli where we were defending our independent Palestinian decisionmaking. He said: I agree on a Palestinian organization's decision not to fight at our side due to its circumstances and I will open my heart to such an organization. However, those who committed a crime, shelled these camps, and murdered the sons of our people have no place in the Palestinian arena. This subject will be discussed in our PNC session. 'Arafat said: Now there is a dialogue between us and our brothers in the other Palestinian organizations, and the delay in holding the PNC, which was due to convene in February, is the desire of our brothers in these organizations.

Question: Your visit to Cairo created a big dispute among the Palestinian circles, and this visit has been interpreted in different ways. Do you have any intention of continuing contacts with Cairo?

Brother Abu 'Ammar replied: We must ask ourselves what Egypt offered us during the siege. This must be recorded, and I said this during the Islamic summit. The Arab side that was fighting against us in Tripoli insisted on our departure from there, and the Tripoli citizens asked me to do this, so our forces needed to be protected during their departure. Following contacts with fraternal and friendly states, the Italians agreed to evacuate our wounded, and the French agreed to provide protection to the Greek ships that transported us after getting approval to leave under a UN flag, despite the rejection of the U.S. representative in the United Nations.

Abu 'Ammar added: The French informed me that they would disembark at the port to protect the place where the forces would assemble at a certain time, some 36 hours before the withdrawal. We were confronting the siege and the war. He said: Later, the French informed me that they could not approach the coast and that they were only responsible for providing protection 4 miles from the port. They said: Tonight the ships will arrive and the withdrawal will begin tomorrow. Thus, we expected something to happen, especially after the Israeli night air raid — a raid that dropped something in the port. The ships were scheduled to arrive at 0200 and the departure was scheduled to take place at 0500 in the morning. Abu 'Ammar added: Following what had taken place, I contacted the Cypriot Government and asked it to postpone the movement to the ships. We decided not to leave on the day that I have called: the massacres that has not taken place. At 0500, which was the time set and announced by the United Nations and the world, the Israeli Navy carried out its most violent attack on the port. This occurred at a time when Al-Qadhdhafi had threatened us either to withdraw or he would storm Tripoli. The attack resulted in destroying the port, sinking two ships, burning a third ship, and hitting a fourth one. Following this incident, explosions occurred at the rate of one explosion every 30 minutes. This was followed by an air raid. At 1100, the Israeli planes carried out a new raid. At that time, I held many contacts the first of which was with the Egyptian officials, and I sent a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak asking him whether he could intervene, and if he could, could I depart? Otherwise, there would be a new massacre such as Sabra and Shatila.

He continued: In an official message to President Husni Mubarak, I asked him for Egyptian protection. After contacting Cairo, an Egyptian brother in the grouping [National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party] who was in Tunis at that time informed me that there would be serious and positive Egyptian action and

that the Egyptian National Security Council had met and decided to provide protection, alongside the French. He said: I asked to listen to the message. They actually said: Depart. We have arranged everything. We departed the next day.

Abu 'Ammar continued: I went to Cairo and I met with President Mubarak. Out of decency and moral and national duty I decided to go and thank him for the protection he provided me during the siege. Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the visit created an uproar and said: By doing so I implemented a PNC resolution which states that we should approach Egypt more the more it moves away from the Camp David policy. Undoubtedly, since President Mubarak has taken power, he has been trying to move away from the Camp David policy. Normalization of relations has ended and the ambassador has gone. Providing me with military protection was considered a violation of Camp David because this protection was provided to a military force in a state of war with Israel. The question is: Who are we against? We are against the Israeli military force of which Arens bragged when he said that he would not allow us to depart alive or that he would drown us in the sea. We must be precise. I said this during the Islamic summit and spoke in favor of Egypt. I told them that I attended the previous Islamic summit and there was no decision to suspend Egypt's membership.

On the PLO's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war Abu 'Ammar said: We are mediators in two committees; the Islamic Committee and the Nonaligned Committee which seek to end this war. I would like to say that we are against the prolongation of this war. I would like to put on record here that the Iraqi brothers have responded to all the calls stemming from the many initiatives to halt the bloodshed and end the dispute. He added: We will not accept the occupation of any part of Iraqi territory.

Abu 'Ammar said: Since the recant offensive against Basra, I have been in constant contact with the Iraqi leadership to keep myself informed about the progress of the battles and their results.

On the possibility of reviving the mission of the seven-member Arab committee Abu 'Ammar said: I hope this will take place. I have tried more than once in this respect. However, there are no obstacles within the committee for pursuing the mission that has been entrusted to it. The committee must necessarily continue its work because it has been entrusted with this mission by the Fes Summit. How can this mission be obstructed?

On the possibilities of improving Palestinian-Syrian relations and settling Palestinian-Syrian differences Abu 'Ammar said: In the speech I delivered at the students conference in Algiers I called for opening a new page. At the farewell ceremony held by the Tripoli municipality I said: I am leaving now after all that has taken place and I do realize from my position of responsibility the gravity of the situation and the extent of the threats to the Arab nation. From the premise of these concepts, I extend my hand once again, but, regrettably, we have received no positive response from our Syrian brothers. We hope that this will take place. In this respect, Abu 'Ammar said that Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Damascus was not successful. Abu 'Ammar added: In spite of this, we are pursuing our efforts to improve these relations through many Arab and friendly mediators because the battle is far more important than our personal or regional stands, and because our existence is in question. Abu 'Ammar stressed that this battle is a battle of existence and civilization. He said: We fight one another and differ while the enemy swallows up the land, violates sanctities, and pursues its policy of establishing settlements and Judaization.

On his meeting with the West Bank delegations and whether this meeting has led to the formulation of a political stand, Abu 'Ammar said: The kinfolk in the occupied territories are suffering from the oppression of the occupation forces, and they are living under the mercy of 1,200 laws of terror. He added that the occupation authorities are proceeding with the policy of swallowing up Arab land daily, establishing settlements, and conspiring against the holy places. A proof of this is that several officers of the Israeli Engineering Corps were behind the attempt to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque less than 2 months ago. Abu 'Ammar said: I have the right to toll the bell to warn the Arab and Islamic world and to ask it: How long will this silence over what is taking place last? When will we rise to the challenge and act as our responsibility dictates?

On the PLO's relations with the Lebanese nationalist forces, Abu 'Ammar said: We have problems only with the Lebanese Communist Party. This was a fabricated operation to slaughter us while the Lebanese Communist Action Organization adopted an honorable stand. As for theother brothers in the Lebanese nationalist movement, our relations with them are close. I reveal no secret when I say that the Israelis have reopened the Ansar camp where 1,400 Palestinians are now present. We cooperate with the Lebanese nationalist movement behind enemy lines, and we are carrying out with this movement's elements the most successful war of attrition. On the return of parliamentary life in Jordan, Abu 'Ammar said: We in the PLO and the Executive Committee were satisfied with what the Jordanian officials stated — that this measure is purely Jordanian.

Nimr Salih Appointed Dissidents Commander

JN011006 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 1 Mar 84 p28

[Text] In Damascus, Nimr Salih, alias Abu Salih, has been appointed commander of the Fatah dissidents, and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], who led the split in the movement, has been dismissed. This was in accordance with the personal orders of Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Hasan Warns of 'Specific' Military Operations

PM011004 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Feb 84 pp 1,2

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent report on interview with Fatah Central Committe member Hani Al-Hasan in Amman on 28 February]

[Excerpt] Fatah Central Committee member Hani Al-Hasan told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are making good progress and that so far they have led to

significant results. The outcome of the talks will be known in the next few days, he added.

Al-Hasan said: A biased campaign is now being waged against the current talks in Amman because by taking this step the PLO is regaining the initiative. When the results become known shortly both foes and friends will realize that the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership adheres to its political program, which the PNC endorsed at its recent meeting in Algiers.

He added: "Last year's plans to preoccupy the PLO with internal conflicts succeeded but as of this year the organization began regaining the political and military initiative. Following our new moves the occupied territories will shortly witness military operations of a specific nature, which will be our way of proving that all attempts to silence Palestinian guns have failed."

Al-Hasan continued: "We believe that political success and the right to self-determination can be achieved only with the gun. Just as political action is the PLO's lifeline, armed struggle is the way to reap political gains. He who does not sow does not reap, and he who sows but fails to reap is criminal. Therefore by our political action we ensure the only political guarantee of reaping the fruits of our people's great sacrifices through their armed struggle."

He added: "Since the year 1984 is not the year of political solution but of accumulating political gains, the agenda of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks consists of two points: first, laying down tactics to counter the Israeli actions aimed at annexing the West Bank and Gaza and creating problems and infighting in Jordan as a step toward the resumption of expansionist policies; second, drawing up plans for political action in the international and Arab arenas with the aim of fighting the battle of destiny. The PLO is considered the Arab force most concerned with this."

Concluding, he said: "The talks also dealt with the question of convening an international conference on the Palestinian problem and with reaching a common view to be fowarded at this conference. We have also discussed the living conditions of our people inside and outside the occupied territories. In this regard we have agreed on measures which will shortly be put into effect, especially with regard to problems of movement and work."

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported

JN291838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Within the framework of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance operations, a joint group attacked a Zionist military patrol north of An-Nabatiyah near ('Arab Tariq) village. A spokesman of the Zionist occupation forces admitted that two Zionist soldiers were killed and four others were wounded. The hero group used rocket shells and machine guns in the attack. The attackers inflicted numerous casualties and material losses on the enemy.

The Zionist occupation authorities admitted yesterday that a hand grenade was hurled at an Israeli military patrol in Sidon. But as usual they did not mention whether the operation inflicted losses on the Zionist forces.

KUWAIT

Defense Official Interviewed on Reserve Army

GF011807 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 28 Feb 84 p 5

[Interview with Brigadier General Badr Nasir Bursali, head of the Kuwaiti military recruitment bureau by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Khalid az-Zaiyd in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] Az-Zayid: Why doesn't the Defense Ministry make use of the children of the expatriates and consider a plan to recruit them, for instance, in order to confront any emergency situation so that they can get in return free educational, health, and other services?

Bursali: Among the most important foundation on which recruitment is based, is the recruitment of Kuwaitis only. In other words, the law cannot be implemented for expatriates as long as they are not Kuwaiti citizens. But there is the law of general recruitments, whose articles are subject to implementation on Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis who reside in Kuwait, because the safety of the country demands everyone stand together to confront difficult situations.

Az-Zayid: What happened with regard to the establishment of an integral reserve army? Have we reached this stage?

Bursali: The main goal of the compulsary service is the formation of a reserve army in the future. Through the implementation of the compulsory service we succeeded in getting a reasonable number of reservists who performed the compulsory military service. We currently call them up annually throughout the year for training courses that last 4 weeks. There is a military plan to form the nucleus of the reserve army in the near future, God willing.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH Praises Lebanese-Syrian Summit

GF011758 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Doha, 1 Mar (QNA) — In their editorials today, the Qatari papers were unanimous on the importance of the talks Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is currently holding with Syrian officials. The papers considered these talks as the first step toward resolving the Lebanese crisis.

The newspaper *AR-RAYAH* said: Al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus opens the road wide toward easing the Lebanese crisis and perhaps toward settling it if the two sides and other warring Lebanese parties reach a final and stable agreement that can be a basis for a democratic national dialogue that will rise above sectarian interests for the sake of pan-Arab interests.

AR-RAYAH said: In his decision to travel to Damascus, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil knew that his 8-month experience with the U.S. ally, who brought his fleets and forces, has failed to establish security and peace in Lebanon and that his total reliance on the White House's policy has failed because the White House is not concerned with Lebanon or its president except in as much as this profits Israel, protects its aggressive expansion, and imposes its arrogant control over all Arabs, particularly Lebanon.

AR-RAYAH expressed the conviction that an agreement between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil will result in a big historical change to settle the crisis and strengthen the Lebanese nationalist position in confronting the U.S. occupation which is aided by U.S. fleets and that it will be a chance to prove the credibility of the Arab solution to the Lebanese crisis. The paper affirmed that (?this agreement) will only end with an Arab solution through the democratic national dialogue.

PDRY

Yugoslavia's Spiljak, Delegation Depart Aden

GF011526 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his accompanying delegation, left Aden this morning after an official 3-day visit to the PDRY.

During this visit, the delegation held talks with the YSP leadership on the means of strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and on other issues of mutual concern.

Comrade Mika Spiljak and his accompanying delegation were seen off at Aden airport by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, members of the Political Bureau, Central Committee members, ministers, senior state and party offiicials, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Aden and representatives of liberation movements in Aden.

Joint Statement

GF011820 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Joint statement on the conclusion of the visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the PDRY issued in Aden on 1 March — read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency undertook a cordial and friendly visit to the PDRY from 28 February to 1 March 1984.

Those who took part in the talks on the Yemeni side were: Comrade Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs minister; Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, member of the Central Committee and candidate for the post of industry minister; Comrade Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, PDRY nonresident ambassador in Belgrade; Comrade

'Ali Munassar Muhammad, director of socialist Europe affairs at the Foreign Affairs ministry; and Comrade Jamal Salih Muhammad from the socialist countries department at the YSP Central Committee.

The SFRY side included Comrade Rade Pavlovic, industry minister [title as heard]; Nusret Seferovic, SFRY nonresident ambassador to the PDRY; Comrade (?Diboing Yazik), the president's adviser for political affairs; and Comrade Dusan Itvinovic, director of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Mika Spiljak held official talks that were dominated by common friendship and understanding. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction withthe friendship and the cooperation that exists between the two friendly countries and for their joint desire to develop these relations in the various fields and to expand them in the interest of the two countries. Other issues of common interest were also discussed.

Comrade Mika Spiljak praised the economic social and cultural developments which are being attained in the PDRY under the leadership of the YSP in the direction of achieving the huge goals of the national democratic revolution. He also highly hailed the constant and principled policy of the PDRY, which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and national solidarity.

The Yemeni side briefed the Yugoslav side on the efforts being undertaken by the leadership of the two sides of Yemen to restore Yemeni unity peacefully and on democratic bases. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the success attained by the friendly Yugoslav people under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslaviain the framework of the socialist society. He also asserted the Yugoslav solidarity stances toward the fateful Arab issues, its participation in supporting the liberation movements in the world, and its outstanding role in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

While reviewing the current international developments, the two sides expressed their extreme worry about the tension that prevails in the international situation and the genuine effect of this situation on international peace and stability. The two sides called for reinforcing international security and enhancing cordial rapproachment in addition to ensuring the people's rights to freedom, to choosing their independent path of development, to respecting their sovereignty, independence, and to developing international cooperation on an equal footing through equal rights. The two sides also paid special attention to the tense situation in the Middle East which emanates from the Israeli expansionist and aggressive policy, which is backed by the imperialist powers.

The two comrades announced their conviction that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East problem based on the total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and by guaranteeing the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent national state on their national soil.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and stressed the importance of safeguarding the PLO's unity and the independence of its national decisionmaking, and confronting the plans to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

While reviewing the current developments in Lebanon, the two sides demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories and a guarantee of Lebanon's sovereignty, the unity of its lands, and the achievement of national reconcilliation.

Regarding the developments of the situation in the Gulf region, the peninsula, and the Horn of Africa, the SFRY side affirmed the importance of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's initiative to hold a summit conference of the Gulf and the peninsula countries, the Horn of Africa and other concerned sides, in order to keep the region free of foreign military presence and to establish the basis forpermanent peace and stability in the area.

The two sides stressed the importance of exerting efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

The two sides expressed their concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and stressed the importance of reaching to a just and quick settlement by peaceful means and through negotiations which will serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples. They also supported the peaceful efforts to solve the differences between the two.

The two sides affirmed their commitment to the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement and the importance of achieving stronger cooperation among its members. They pointed out the movement's great role in international relations and in the struggle to achieve international security and peace and to establish a new international economic policy.

The two sides also stressed the importance of implementing the recommendations of the seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement countries. They highly evaluated the results of the visit and its great contribution in resuming the strengthening of the friendship and developing the fruitful cooperation between the PDRY and SFRY. During the visit, an economic cooperation protocol was signed between the two countries.

Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his deep gratitude to the PDRY leadership and people for the hospitality and welcome which he and his companions received during their visit to the PDRY. He invited Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to pay an official and amicable visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted and its date will be fixed later.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ on Gulf War, Shultz Remarks

GF011754 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From press review]

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah, 1 Mar (WAM)— In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* expressed regret over the absence of a unified Arab effort on the Iraqi-Iranian war and called for more efforts to crystallize such a stand "to deal with the war issue."

Referring to the statements by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in which he said that "international waters for the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf should be kept open to continue oil flow," the paper said: These remarks summarize all the statements of Western officials, particularly Americans, on their countries' stand on recent developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. As for the violent battles going on between the two countries, the thousands of people who are being killed, and the massive devastation, Western countries are viewing them as they watch an interesting television film with regrettable dramatic passages.

In conclusion, *AL-KHALIJ* called on those who are directly concerned with the war to stop escalating it and to keep doors open for all sincere efforts which have been made to put an end to this war, particularly now that the U.S. secretary of state is not hesitating to devote a big part of his statements to oil supplies and their continued flow without paying any attention to anything else.

AL-AHRAM Warns Against Abrogating Lebanese Pact

NC020857 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says the efforts to establish a new coexistence formula among the Lebanese parties and for resuming the Lebanese Reconciliation Conference may necessitate the abrogation of the Lebanese-israeli accord. However, this might only lead to widening the rift.

In today's issue, the paper elaborates by saying that the abrogation of the accord is merely a precondition for internal reform in Lebanon. Nevertheless, this abrogation could trigger repercusions that would make reform more difficult, if not impossible. The paper warns that the abrogation of the accord could bring the Israeli factor back to the situation instead of eliminating it. Israel's return to the military scene could bring hell to Lebanon and eventually exterminate any chance for the resumption of a dialogue.

AL-AHRAM also pointed out that even if President Amin al-Jumayyil abrogates the agreement, there are Lebanese parties who will reject the abrogation. The daily adds that this is a matter which can bring more internal conflict or at least spoil the prospects for the Reconciliation Conference.

Press Views 'Arafat-Husayn Talks in Amman

NC011416 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* comment on the meetings being held between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat in Amman.

AL-AHRAM affirms that these meetings are a long awaited step in coordinating efforts to reach a negotiations formula that will allow the two parties to join in the anticipated expanded peace talks to solve the Palestinian problem.

AL-AHRAM says there are two hitches which the two sides must solve together. The first is that the PLO, which is acceptable on the Arab and international levels but not by the United States and Israel as a party to the expanded talks, is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people pursuant to the Rabat summit resolutions of 10 years ago. The second hitch is that King Husayn has reconvened the Jordanian Parliament, which had been suspended since 1974. This indicates that he will of necessity participate in solving the problem, because the Parliament contains Palestinian representatives.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* believes that with the meeting between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides, the picture will become complete, provided that they work along one line: the desire for a peaceful solution and seeking it by with available means. *AL-AHRAM* notes that the best compromise in this connection is the formation of a joint delegation. If this requires concessions or coordination between the two sides, the main hitch remains Israel and whether it is ready to join the expanded talks, particularly if the Jordanian-Palestinian talks succeed.

On the same subject, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* affirms that the common ground on which King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat met in Amman was the possibility of a political solution to the Palestinian issue and the impossibility of a military solution. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says the impossibility of a military solution is based on a simple strategic fact — the Palestinian resistance is incapable of inflicting a crushing military defeat on Israel, and Israel is incapable of exterminating the Palestinian people and fighters. Therefore, when all the doors of a military solution are closed, only one door remains open — the door of a political solution.

AL-JUMHURIYAH notes that during their talks in Amman, King Husayn affirmed to Yasir 'Arafat that Jordan will under no circumstances participate in the peace talks without the Palestinians. The newspaper says this is the first guarantee that any political solution to be reached will reflect the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.

In conclusion, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that for a long time Egypt has been calling for coordination between Jordan and the PLO in the peace talks and has expressed its readiness to do anything it is asked to promote this coordination. Egypt's only condition has been that the Palestinian will should remain free and without external pressure, and that the Palestinian issue should rest with the Palestinians.

Greek President Karamanlis To Pay Official Visit

NC011335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] In response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis will pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 12 to 16 March 1984.

Omani Sultan's Adviser Arrives for Visit

NC011558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA) — Dr 'Umar az-Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a 2-day visit to Egypt.

Mubarak Affirms 'Honest and Free' Elections

NC011651 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA) — Labor Party leader engineer Ibrahim Shukri conveyed to the party's higher committee today President Husni Mubarak's affirmation, given during a meeting yesterday, that forthcoming elections will be honest and free. The president added that all guarantees for the elections will be secured.

Shukri said President Mubarak reviewed the results of his visits to the African countries, Morocco, France, and the United States. These visits emphasized the desire for increasing Egyptian, African, and Arab cooperation.

Adviser Fu'ad Mushi, the Labor Party's information secretary, said the party has decided to release a statement next week urging national Arab and Islamic forces to mediate between Iran and Iraq in an attempt to stop the war.

SLP Leaders Assaulted by NDP Members 17 Feb

PM011148 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Feb 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Political Thuggery"]

[Excerpts] NDP members and relatives of a People's Assembly member who is also the reuling party's secretary in Ad-Daqahliyah entered Al-Jabbanah Mosque in the village of Nusa al-Bahr with their shoes on wielding clubs, knives, and razors in an attempt on the lives of Socialist Labor Party [SLP] leader engineer Ibrahim Shukri and a number of his colleagues from the party's Ad-Daqahliyah leadership, notably People's Assembly member Ahmad al-Faqiy and SLP Secretary for Ad-Daqahliyah Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani.

The events leading to this beastly and criminal attack began when SLP leader Ibrahim Shukri accepted the invitation extended to him by the Nusa al-Bahr SLP committee to visit the vilage. He set Friday, 17 February, as the date for his visit.

On the morning of that day engineer Ibrahim Shukri arrived at the village mosque accompanied by Yahya Zakariya, Sayyid Hamzah, Ahmad al-Faqiyn, lawyer Yahya Hilal, SLP Secretary for Ad-Daqahliyah Dr Ahmad Amin 'Abd al-Ghani, and *ASH-SHA'B* Editor 'Imad Mahjub. Within minutes they were all inside the mosque listening to the imam delivering his Friday sermon. Suddenly that religious scene was transformed. There was commotion as a group of people stormed the mosque with their shoes on wielding sticks and clubs and began hitting everyone as they moved toward the SLP leader and his colleagues, who formed a ring around him. Dr Ahmad Amin 'Abd al-Ghani received a blow on the head and started bleeding. Ahmad al-Faqiy was nother victim of that dastardly attack. He was kicked and hit in the face. *ASH-SHA'B* Editor 'Imad Mahjub also received blows on the lower part of his head and shoulder.

The attack on the mosque from six directions through doors and windows was an attempt on the lives of engineer Ibraim Sukri and his colleagues. The mosque speaker and many worshippers ran out of the mosque but the SLP leader insisted on performing the prayer — which party followers tried to prevent him from doing. He managed to perform the noon prayer after the Friday [morning] prayer was disrupted following the departure of the mosque's imam and other worshippers under the blows and the terror. The rest of the party members stood guard inside the mosque as a precatution against any other treacherous attempts. There were reports that the agents were carrying firearms and were prepared to open fire. The party leader and his colleagues stayed inside the mosque for 2 hours and refused to leave before putting what had happened on record.

The director of security then accompanied Ibrahim Shukri to his car, but soon stones and bricks started falling on the SLP leaders under the very eyes of the police and in the presence of the security director himself.

The strange thing is that one of the leaders of the attack on the mosque was a police officer related to one of the pillars of the ruling party.

The prosecutor's department has begun investigating the attack and the disruption of religious practice.

Opposition Weekly On U.S.-Egyptian Differences

PM291152 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 9

['Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb report: "U.S. Press Says Reagan Dissatisfied With Mubarak's Statements"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak's talks in Washington brought to light many new U.S.-Egyptian differences, mainly on the Palestinian question and means of settling it, the latest developments in Lebanon, and U.S.-Egyptian economic relations.

During the talks and in his statements afterward, President Mubarak urged the United States to recognize the Palestinian people and to hold a dialogue with their legitimate representative, the PLO, under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. The United States has so far refused to take such a step. Press observers note that this is the first time since the Camp David agreements were signed that an Egyptian official has mentioned the PLO and its Chairman Yasir 'Arafat inside the White House. That is why President Reagan appeared dissatisfied with President Mubarak's pointed statements.

Another point of disagreement was President Mubarak's call for the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, especially Israeli and U.S. forces. He maintained that the withdrawal of Syrian forces should be a subsequent step, coming after the withdrawal of Israeli and U.S. forces, and that this issue should be handled by the Arab states themselves.

It is worth mentioning that Israel rejects the idea of unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, whereas the United States advocates simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

President Mubarak for the first time announced a new Egyptian official stand on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, favoring a reconsideration and amendment of it. Israel strongly rejects this and is threatening to destroy Lebanon's independence if such a move is carried out.

These were the differences which prompted President Mubarak to tell reporters on his return from Washington that he did not sense any change in the U.S. Administration's attitude toward the Palestinian question.

Furthermore, there was disagreement between Egypt and the United States over economic and military aid and the terms for such aid. President Mubarak asked the U.S. Administration to keep the promise it gave to former President as-Sadat that Egypt and Israel would be treated equally. It is known that Israel gets more aid than Egypt and that it gets it in cash and not in kind, as in Egypt's case.

It did not stop at that. President Mubarak gave the U.S. Administration more than one warning. For example, he warned against involvement of U.S. troops in Lebanon, against the escalation of operations to include Syrian territory, and against delaying the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

In addition to all that, there are other differences between the United States and Egypt, the most important of which is over President Mubarak's refusal to allow permanent deployment of U.S. forces at the Egyptian base of Ra's Banas and his refusal to allow U.S. engineers to supervise its construction.

President Mubarak's statements have caught the attention of many political observers abroad. Several U.S. journalists described them as hardline, but many political circles in Egypt welcomed them.

In a statement to *ASH-SHA'B* on President Mubarak's U.S. visit, Socialist Labor Party Leader Ibrahim Shukri said: "It is not important whether the attitudes are described as intransigent or not. What is important is that these attitudes should be sincere and reflect the truth and be in harmony with Egypt's role at this stage, reflecting Egypt's free and independent opinion and decision. Statements and attitudes do not have to be identical for people to accept them as the right approach to cooperation with those searching for adequate solutions which could lead to the desired objectives.

"President Mubarak' statements on the need for recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and for a course that would have an impact on U.S. public opinion represent the simplest way of promoting understanding. The Palestinian question cannot be settled in isolation from the people it concerns. We are also pleased that President Mubarak has given Egyptian-Arab relations priority over all other relations. The fact that we have our own views regarding U.S. aid to Egypt does not prevent us from saying that President Mubarak was right to ask the United States to keep the promises it gave As-Sadat."

Armed Forces Communique No 1,391 - 1 March
JN011946 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Communique No 1,391 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 March 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God made it but a message of hope for you, and an assurance to your hearts; in any case there is no help except from God, the exalted, the wise. [Koranic verse]

Our valiant Armed Forces which have the great honor of defending the great Iraqi people and protecting Iraq's lofty borders from the evildoings of the aggressors and invaders, are capable, with God's help and the courage and determination of their lofty men, of entrenching their splendid victories, continuing their feats on land, at sea, and in the air, and dispersing any enemy force that seeks to obtain any foothold in lofty Iraq. The results are as follows:

1. At 2300 on the night of 29 February, the treacherous enemy once again tried to attack our units east of Basra. Our valiant units continued their heroic confrontation of the enemy's barbaric waves and the Iraqis' grinding machine continued to perform its heroic role against those filthy elements all through the night of 29 February, and all through today, 1 March until 1600 today. The enemy offensive on the front of the five brigades, which the eneny has had as target in its treacherous offensive, was crushed. The attacking force was completely wiped out, including two infantry divisions of the charlatan's guards which were backed by tanks, while heavy losses were inflicted on other enemy units and formations. The zealous heroes wrested from the claws of the evildoers every inch of territory into which they had infiltrated.

Men from all the Armed Forces participated in the battle, including the eagles of the Air Force, the knights of the helicopters; and the heroes of the armored units, artillery, and infantry.

2. Our naval force this morning discovered a naval convoy, comprising several enemy naval targets in the Khowr-e Musa area, in the northeastern part of the Arab Gulf. The convoy was intending to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni port. Our naval units and the Navy's Air Force intercepted them, surprising them with fierce raids and destructive blows. At successive times this morning, they succeeded in destroying seven big enemy naval targets. Flames were seen engulfing these targets from all sides while they were sinking in the Gulf waters. This afternoon, the enemy desperately sought to push another naval target toward the area where the seven targets had been destroyed in an attempt to salvage what remained of them. Our valiant Navy and its efficient Air Force intercepted it and at 1537 today hit and destroyed the enemy target. All our units and aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. A total of eight enemy naval targets was destroyed today. The victory that was scored by our valiant Navy and its daring Air Force over the enemy today confirms their capability to pursue the siege of Iranian ports and coasts which began on 27 February, and to continue to deal more fierce blows and inflict more losses on the enemy and its forces.

3. The valiant aircraft of our Air Force today carried out intensive and fierce raids on the enemy in the III Army Corps operational sector. The role of our aircraft was decisive and effective in destroying the enemy's units and inflicting the heaviest losses in life and equipment on the enemy. With their successive raids, they transformed the battlefield into a hell that burned the heads of the aggressors. The bodies of the enemy's dead littered every place on the battlefield. At 0938 this morning, in a dogfight between our fighter aircraft and the enemy aircraft, one enemy Phantom aircraft was shot down over Khafajiyeh [Susangerd]. All our valiant aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. Our fighter aircraft carried out 193 combat missions today.

4. Our daring helicopter gunships all day today continued to carry out intensive raids against enemy units, and troop concentrations in the III and IV Army Corps operational sectors, scoring direct and effective hits. Our helicopter gunships at 1610 today shot down two enemy helicopters, one of the Chinook type and the other of the Bell type, in the III Army Corps sector. The enemy helicopters were seen crashing in flames opposite our units positions. Another enemy helicopter of the Bell type was also shot down at 1620 today in the marsh area. All our helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God. Our helicopters carried out 252 combat missions today.

5. At 0814 today, an enemy aircraft tried to approach our forward positions in the Ash-Shib area. Our able air defense means confronted it and shot it down. The enemy aircraft is of the Phantom type and was seen crashing in flames over Iranian territory.

6. The bloody Khomeyniite regime yesterday evening and today resumed its shelling of Basra, Khanaqin, and Mandali and its suburbs with heavy artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, 5 civilians were martyred, 7 were wounded, 13 houses, and 1 civilian car were damaged in Basra; 5 houses were destroyed, 7 others, and 1 elementary school were damaged in Khanaqin; and 1 house, 5 civilian cars and 1 orchard were damaged in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 March 1984

III Army Corps Repulses Iranian Offensive
JN011629 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA) — A few moments ago, the commander of the III Army Corps stated that the III Army Corps forces this afternoon repulsed a big Iranian offensive which started yesterday evening.

Major General Mahir 'Abd ar-Rashid in a statement to Baghdad radio said that Iraqi armored and infantry units wiped out thousands of attackers. He added that these forces, with complete coordination among all their units, are now surrounding the attacking force from all sides. He added that the news of the victory will be announced to the Iraqi people later today.

A ranking military officer in the battlefield told INA this evening that the Iranian offensive began at 2300 last night. He added that the offensive was directed against one of the III Army Corps

formations and that fierce battles raged between the two sides as a result of which the offensive was foiled.

The military commander added that the attacking Iranian force comprised two divisions, backed by tanks and artillery. The military officer said that several Iranian and brigade commanders were killed in today's battle. He added that many Iranian soldiers were captured by the Iraqi forces and were moved to the rear lines earlier today.

Spokesman on Iranian Offensive
JN011812 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command spokesman has stated the following: New glad tidings to the Iraqi people. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Each one of them we seized for his crime: of them, against some we sent a violent tornado with showers of stone; some were caught by a mighty blast; some we caused the earth to swallow up; and some we drowned in the waters: It was not God who injured them: They injured and oppressed their own souls. [Koranic verse]

Great Iraqi people, we announced in a military spokesman's statement this morning that the enemy has once again carried out a new agression against our units east of Basra and against our territory. Further to this statement we would like to clarify the following: The treacherous enemy launched its offensive at 2300 on the night of 29 February. The heroic confrontation of the enemy's barbaric waves continued by our valiant units and the Iraqis grinding machine continued to perform its heroic role against those filthy elements all through the night of 29 February, and all through today, 1 March until 1600 today. The battle was characterized by the high morale and the deep faith of the Iraqi men who waged it. The enemy offensive on the front of the five brigades, which the enemy has had as target in its treacherous offensive, was crushed and the attacking force was completely wiped out, including two infantry division of the charlatan's guards which were backed by tanks, while heavy losses were inflicted on other enemy units and formations. The zealous heroes wrested from the claws of the evildoers every inch of territory into which they had infiltrated, after burying in it all the corpses of the charlatan's aides, so that this may be a new lesson to the sources of evil, aggression, rancor, and filth in Tehran and Qom.

Your sons have triumphed, O great Iraqis, in one of the battles that will be highly recorded by history. O Iraqis, we have triumphed. Blessed be our martyrs, the staunch men, and all of you.

On our part, men from all the Armed Forces have participated in the battles, including the eagles of the Air Force, the knights of the helicopters; and the men of the armored units, artillery, and infantry played a decisive role. The enemy's bodies were dismembered as was the case with the barbaric waves which preceded it east of Basra, east of the Tigris, and east of Maysan.

Great Iraqis, tell the charlatan and his aides once again: We are here on the rostrum of glory, free on our land. Is there any evildoer who is ready to challenge right? O Iraqis, your enemies are God's enemies, and the enemies of justice and right. You are the owners of right and principles, and the symbols of honor and heroism. Blessedness to all of you, O Iraqis, and death to your enemies. God is great. 1 March 1984

Saddam Husayn Inspects Saddam City 1 March
JN011223 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1202 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA — As part of a tour today, President Saddam Husayn inspected the service projects in Saddam city. He visited one of the citizens there and learned about his social and living conditions. He also participated in a prayer in memory of a martyr.

The president was accompanied by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and secretary of the Ba'th Party Baghdad branch.

Ramadan Returns, Makes Statement 1 March
JN020755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad this evening following a 4-day visit to France. In a statement to INA, Ramadan expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit and the developing relations with France. He described these results as another step toward expanding and strengthening relations between the two friendly countries. He said that two minutes for economic and technical cooperation and for increasing the volume of trade excharge between Iraq and France during the current phase were signed during his visit.

Ramadan reiterated that during his visit to France he discussed all topics concerned with promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields. He added that French officials expressed deep understanding of the importance of expansion of cooperation between the two countries as well as of a readiness to try to develop this cooperation. This is in addition to enlarging the scope of work for the French companies operating in Iraq by implementing many new projects in the future.

Ramadan noted that French officials will pursue their efforts to establish peace and to keep both the region and international interests removed from the dangers that are threatening them because of the Iranian regime's escalation of war. He said that he invited French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to visit Iraq. A date for this visit will be set later.

Baghdad Radio Cites INA on Iranian Prisoners
JN011552 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1505 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The valiant Qutaybah forces have begun to evacuate large numbers of Iranian prisoners captured by our forces yesterday evening and this morning when they launched their counteroffensive and wiped out the enemy.

The INA correspondent in an advanced post east of Basra reports that large numbers of prisoners were evacuated to rear lines and were given the necessary medical treatment while our forces continue with their mopping up operations.

Kuwaiti Bedouins Willing To Fight With Iraq
JN011646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA) — Bedouin tribes in Kuwait have expressed readiness to participate in the battles that Iraq is waging in defense of the Arab nation.

This was contained in a cable received by President Saddam Husayn from Arkan Fahd ash-Sharshab, the shaykh of the Kuwaiti Bedouin tribes. In his cable, the shaykh stressed that the Bedouin tribes are ready to participate in the battle which has been recording brilliant pages in Arab history since the forces of evil and aggression have hatched plots against the Arab nation.

Jordanian-PLO Statement on 'Arafat Visit

JN011729 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text of Jordanian-Palestinian statement issued in Amman on 1 March 1984 following final session of talks between the Jordanian side headed by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and Palestinian side headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Jordanian and Palestinian sides, out of their awareness of the gravity of the current phase through which the Arabs' central issue is passing amid the succession of the major events dominating the entire region; in light of the common interests of the two fraternal peoples, whose existence and destiny will be affected by the outcome of this national [qawmiyah] cause; out of their awareness of what is truly taking place in the Arab and international arenas and what the Palestinian people are experiencing in the occupied territory; and in the present atmosphere of overwhelming popular support for every instance of Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and great blessing from all parts of the West Bank and Gaza and all sons of the two fraternal peoples:

The Jordanian side, headed by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, and the Palestinian side, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, continued their discussion of mutual relations. They reaffirmed the special and distinguished relationship linking the two fraternal peoples in the past, present, and future.

After the Palestinian side explained the PNC resolutions in this respect, both sides agreed to resume the dialogue between them so as to formulate a common stand and reorganize their relationship on a firm and balanced basis which will enable them to move together with the support and assistance of the Arab nation.

Both sides stressed the importance and necessity of backing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and following up the implementation of the Fes summit resolutions on all international levels. The two sides agreed to continue theirdialogue to formulate a Palestinian-Jordanian stand that can deal with the conditions and developments of the current situation and respond to our Arab nation's aspirations to rid the kinfolk and the land of the occupation and its plans.

After reviewing the stands of our kinfolk in the occupied territory, their adherence to the legitimacy of the PLO and its leadership, their absolute support for independent Palestinian decisionmaking, their welcome of and blessing for all mutual cooperation and coordination, their adherence to their land and rights, and their determination to remain steadfast despite the occupation authorities' oppressive measures of intimidating and deporting inhabitants, confiscating lands and settling on them, and assaulting holy places, the two sides agreed on a number of arrangements and measures to alleviate the sufferings of our people inside and outside the occupied territory. They also agreed on means of action to tackle those sufferings.

They agreed that the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for backing the steadfastness shall continue its meetings and entrusted a special joint delegation to make a tour of the Arab states to discuss the subject of Arab obligations to the fund in aid of steadfastness in the occupied territory.

The two sides affirmed the need for joint action in the international arena in general, and the European arena in particular, in order to involve all influential states and forces which can contribute significantly toward achieving a just solution to the Middle East question and developing a more advanced stand toward the Palestine question.

The final session was also attended on the Jordanian side by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Mrs Layla Sharaf, information minister; and Shawkat Mahmud, minister of the occupied territory affairs, and on the Palestinian side by Hamid Abu Sittah and Mahmud 'Abbas, members of the PLO Executive Committee; Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat; and Brigadier General 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

Joint Delegation Formed

JN011107 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Mar 84 p 24

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — It has been learned that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will soon visit a number of Arab countries includes Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry and trade and member of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering the Palestinian steadfastness.

Among the countries the delegation will visit are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Iraq, and Algeria.

The delegation will explain to Arab officials the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories and the importance of granting the joint committee the financial support necessary to enable it to carry out its commitments toward our kinfolk in the occupied territories.

Radio on Summit's Success

JN020809 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Mar 84

["Today's Talk"]

[Text] The occupied West Bank document presented to His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat has crowned the Jordanian- Palestinian summit talks. It has also greatly contributed to placing the summit at the service of the desires and aspriations of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories.

The Jordanian-Palestinian talks continued in an atmosphere of mutual confidence, openness, and clarity for the past 2 days, with the aim of reaching a unified stand capable of dealing with the

current facts and their various developments in the Middle East. The circumstances of the Palestine question, with its Jordanian and Palestinian sides, necessitated that this summit be convened during the current difficult stage on the international and regional levels in order to discuss means of facing the common danger, to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories, and to ensure Arab consensus on effective participation in shouldering pan-Arab responsibilities by both the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

In this current phase, the Jordanian-Palestinian summit seems to be the only Arab meeting at which means of confronting the challenge imposed on our nation are being discussed and plans to coordinate stands and mass potentials on both the Arab and international levels are being outlined. The objective of this summit is to reach a practical formula for liberating the land and rescuing the kinfolk before it is too late.

This summit is different from what certain parties imagined it would be. It seeks to discuss proposed options for establishing peace and solving the Palestine question. There are no options, initiatives, or efforts being made to solve the cause and establish peace; on the contrary, what we do have is the challenge which both the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples are facing, together with the whole Arab nation.

Israel's campaigns of casting doubt, which have been waged during the past few days in order to encroach on the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, failed to achieve their goals because the summit's objective was not to determine who will go to the negotiating table with Israel or who will discuss the means leading to these negotiations. There is no hope of a peaceful solution with Israel's stands and antipeace practices. In fact, the main objective of this dialogue is to reestablish relations with the PLO and to reach a common ground in order to confront the current developments of the difficult crisis in the region and to lay down the basis and principles for a joint Jordanian- Palestinian move.

The Jordanian-Palestinian summit succeeded because it is the only means of rational Arab preparation that has come out of the stage of loss and fragmentation in handling the Arab nation's fateful cause, with its Jordanian and Palestinian sides. It succeeded because it did not tackle the issues on which we were supposed to reach understanding. It also succeeded because it is essentially a Palestinian-Jordanian summit and because the Jordanian and Palestinian people are the two faces of the same cause.

More on King's Meeting With West Bank Figures

JN010741 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has said that the Arab can have no dignity until the land and the dignity of the kinfolk, who are remaining steadfast and whom we will not abandon, have been saved. He added: Our position under all circumstances is that we will not relinguish an inch of the occupied territory. Upon meeting with West bank functionaries at the Royal Hashemite Court last night, his majesty stressed: We will not bargain over an inch of the Palestinian land.

His majesty said: The only justification for this organization's existence is to work for the liberation of the Arab Palestinian territory. Since this objective is also our objective, and since it represents your desires, feelings, and aspirations, this organization is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We deal with the PLO with sincerity and faithfulness in order to reach the one objective and one purpose. His majesty noted that the dialogue with the PLO was good and encouraging. He said: The path ahead is clear, and I hope to keep in contact with you under all conditions in order to hear your opinions. I will hide nothing from you at any stage.

During the meeting, his majesty the king presented a comprehensive political review of developments in the Palestine cause at the Arab and international levels and of the dimensions of Arab reality. He said: Regardless of the present Arab fragmentation and weakness, the Arab nation will overcome this stage and stand on its feet.

The West Bank functionaries conveyed to his majesty the greetings of his brothers and kinfolk in the West Bank and their appreciation for the king's great efforts and continued work to save the land and liberate its kinfolk from the yoke of occupation.

West Bank Appeal for Cooperation

JN010839 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Mar 84 pp 12, 13

["Document" addressed separately to King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by West Bank personages]

[Excerpt] Feeling that our cause has reached a fateful stage where it has become incumbent on us to take the initiative and exploit the opportunity, which may be the last one, to deliver the kinfolk and the land;

Since the Israeli occupiers are working intensively to change the landmarks of the occupied territory and wipe out the original features and identity of our land;

Since our holy shrines, cities, villages, and public and private institutions are at the mercy of the whims of the occupation authorities;

Since our desire to develop our society has become tied to the will of the occupation authorities;

Since our society has become threatened with cultural collapse and with losing its genuine landmarks;

Since our future has become threatened with extinction and disappearance; and,

Stemming from our belief in the seriousness of the current fateful stage in the Palestinian cause and our conviction that the road to peacemaking requires boldness, courage, cooperation, and sound preparation, we, the undersigned, demand that the Jordanian Government and PLO cooperrate and coordinate together with

the aim of reaching a practical, clear, and defined program of joint action that seeks to end the occupation, restore the land, and preserve the rights of our Palestinian people.

Jerusalem, 27 February 1984 [passage omitted containing signatures]

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil Meeting

JN011102 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the meeting in Damascus between the Syrian and the Lebanese presidents, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: The Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil meeting in Damascus may be mark the beginning of radical changes in the Lebanese issue and in the stands of the disputing parties in Lebanon. The Syrian- Lebanese meeting at such a level and the welcome President al-Jumayyil received in Damascus can only be the result of a clear Lebanese response to Syria's demand to cancel the 17 May Agreement and a reverse by President al-Jumayyil of the policies adopted by the Lebanese state after the 17 May Agreement, which led to the exacerbation of the Lebanese dispute and exposed Lebanon to a wave of violence.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: With President al-Jumayyil's response to the demands by Damascus and its allies — the Lebanese opposition leaders — the Lebanese regime has come closerr to the demands of the National Salvation Front, relinquishing its policy of alliance with the United States and its total dependence on the direct U.S. military interference in Lebanon. This move is obviously the inevitable outcome of U.S. failure and fumbling in Lebanon, as well as Washington's failure to alter the balance of power in the Lebanese arena.

Canceling the agreement will be a blow to Washington's policy in the region — the policy which considers the 17 May Agreement its only achievement in the Middle East. It will also be a blow to the policy of Israel's Likhud, which beleives that the agreement is the fruit of the high price paid by Israel in its aggressive invasion of Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil, by taking such a step, will move toward saving Lebanon from the crisis resulting from the 17 May Agreement, paving the way for the march of the Lebanese national dialogue and resuming the Geneva dialogue conference.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Although this step could create new difficulties for the Lebanese regime with regard to its Phalangist ally and those collaborating with Israel, in addition to complications with the Israeli occupation authorities in southern Lebanon, it will regain Lebanon's national unity. If intentions are pure, and if this step is not linked with conditions harmful to Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, it could save Lebanon from tragedy, because Lebanon is moving toward radical changes in its internal crisis. Lebanon needs effort by its sons and parties to find a formula that can resolve its internal differences and arrange its Arab relations, a prerequisits to reestablishing the bases that will guarantee its security and independence and regain its role in the Arab region.

'Ubaydat Receives Spain's Felipe Gonzalez

JN011305 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received in his office at the Prime Ministry today Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who is on an official visit to Jordan.

'Ubaydat and the Spanish prime minister discussed bilateral relations and the possibilities of increasing cooperation in various fields, especially in trade. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian minister of industry, trade, and tourism; the minister of finance; and the Spanish minister of economy.

The instruments of ratification for the trade agreement the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Spain signed in 1980 were exchanged at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Tourism today. The agreement calls on both countries to do everything possible to facilitate and develop trade, to give each other most-favored-nation treatement on all private matters, to provide all possible facilities for the passage of goods from either country, and to encourage participation in international and private exhibitions which are held in either countries.

The instruments were signed for the Jordanian Government by Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism; and for the Spanish side by Miguel Boyer, minister of economy. Dr al-'Anani described the signing as a synbol of the strong Jordanian-Spanish relations.

Prime Minister Departs 1 Mar

JN011610 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez left Amman this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat. During this visit, Gonzalez held talks aimed at strengthening bilateral relations and developing them in the economic and trade fields.

He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, the ministers of foreign affairs, industry and trade, tourism, and finance, the dean of diplomatic corps in Jordan, the director of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a number of high-ranking civilian and military officials.

PLO Baghdad Office Director Arrives 28 Feb

JN291005 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Feb p 18

[Text] Amman — 'Azzam Najib al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad, arrived in Amman last night.

Foreign Minister's Message on Arab-African Ties
JN011656 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has affirmed that some African countries' resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel threatens to cause a break in Arab-African cooperation unless a new push is made through joint Arab action in Africa. This came in a message received by the Arab League secretary general today. Al-Masri's message included proposals reflecting Jordanian views on how Arab-African relations can be developed in the political, economic, development, and Arab investment fields. This is in addition to developing cultural and information fields.

Al-Masri's message is in reply to the Arab League secretary general's message on Arab-African relations and the retreat these relations are currently witnessing compared to previous years.

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Damascus Meetings

NC020918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived at B'abda Palace at approximately 1020 by helicopter after the Lebanese-Syrian summit that was held in Damascus. The summit ended yesterday and achieved splendid success regarding the issues that were discussed, especially the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. In addition, relations between the two countries were established on a firm basis.

President al-Jumayyil left Damascus at 1800 yesterday for a destination that was not officially revealed. He returned to Lebanon today.

Preliminary Results Assessed

NC020640 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Lebanese-Syrian summit in Damascus has ended.

Unofficial reports that followed the conclusion of the talks spoke briefly about hte success of the summit. President al-Jumayyil described the results as excellent.

It was learned from informed sources that the visit was successful and that the talks during the visit were very positive, contrary to what has been disseminated by certain sources.

The informed sources affirmed that an understanding has been reached on abrogating the 17 May accord and that the Lebanese president will announce that he has taken this step in a message that he might address to the Lebanese today or tomorrow. The sources also pointed out that the message will also include the arrangements that are to be made in this connection. These arrangements could include an invitation for the cabinet to meet, following the revival [ta'wim] of the government, so that it would refer again the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies.

They could also include setting a date soon for convening the National Dialogue Conference in Montreux, Switzerland, and an invitation to the disputing parties to participate in the dialogue. It is most likely that the representation in the body will be expanded to include the Orthodox and Catholic communities, which were not represented at the first Geneva conference, and that the Sunni representation will be strengthened.

If these are the results, why the news blackout? A Lebanese official explained this by saying that the aim is to prevent any talk about the results of the talks from provoking negative reaction in Lebanon. It has been understood from this that the Lebanese president wishes to tackle the consequences of his visit to Damascus by embarking on direct moves alone or with Syria's help. However, we must wait for a few hours until matters are clarified officially. The coming hours are historical and the next phase of the Lebanese crisis is decisive. However, there is no cause for pessimism.

As we have already pointed out, matters are proceeding on the right course. The information that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam gave on the telephone yesterday to Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt on the results of the summit were optimistic. Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri also contacted former Minister Marwan Hamadah for the same purpose.

It was decided to hold a meeting in Beirut today. It will be attended by Junblatt, Birri, and Hamadah, as well as by a number of opposition leaders, in order to assess the preliminary results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit. Meanwhile, press reports this morning say President al-Asad has summoned the opposition leaders to Damascus to discuss the situation in light of his talks with President al-Jumayyil.

Al-Jumayyil To Speak

NC012111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Lebanese-Syrian summit talks ended in Damascus tonight. After the talks, President al-Jumayyil left for an unidentified destination.

It has been learned that the president has contacted officials in Beirut and informed them that he was pleased with the talks. Al-Jumayyil described the talks as positive and added they could possibly be translated into a cease-fire.

Informed sources said that after his return to Beirut, the president will address a message to the Lebanese people. In this address he will speak about the results of his talks in Damascus and about a political and security program that will include the reactivation of the Al-Wazzan government and the abrogation of the 17 May accord. Agreement will then be reached between the president and the government to call the leaders to a meeting similar to the first Geneva meeting. This meeting's aim will be to form a new government and to agree on the guidelines of reforms which the government will undertake to implement.

Syria Withdrawal Promise Reported

NC021056 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Paris, March 2 (AFP) — President Amin al-Jumayyil is believed to have won from President Hafiz al-Asad the promise of a step by step withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon, the Paris-edited Arabic language daily *AL-KHAWATIR* wrote today. According to the paper, the two heads of state in 2 days of talks in Damascus agreed on the need to set up a "government of national union to restore peace and facilitate inter-community dialogue".

Syria is reported to have agreed to gradually withdraw its troops from Lebanon to "boost the authority of such a government, reduce the importance of political opposition and that of other centres of political power", *AL-KHAWATIR* said.

With Lebanon's abrogation of last year's agreement with Israel seemingly inevitable, *AL-KHAWATIR* said President al-Asad had asked President al-Jumayyil to reopen talks with the United States in order to work out a new formula for an Israeli withdrawal. Syria's conditions for supporting the new formula were that it confine itself exclusively to the "military aspects of the situation", the paper said.

Junblatt Renews Call for Al-Jumayyil Resignation

NC011310 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Following his arrival in Beirut, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt met with newsmen and answered their questions on the latest developments on the Lebanese arena. Junblatt said:

This phase is an important one in Lebanon's history. I have come to Beirut to meet with lawyer Nabih Birri in order to coordinate our efforts on all security and political levels to confront the coming phase.

He added: We cannot rehabiliate [la nastati iadat al-itibar] Amin al-Jumayyil because he is responsible for the mountain war, for the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and for the destruction of the southern suburb. Continuing, Walid Junblatt said: I reiterate my demand for Al-Jumayyils resignation. His responsibility for the past 1 and 1/2 years must be defined.

Replying to a question, Walid Junblatt said: Our talks centered on the 17 May accord. This accord will be abrogated because it was stillborn. The abrogation of the accord will not be due to Al-Jumayyils stand but rather to the stand of the national opposition and Syria.

Replying to another question on the Geneva conference, Walid Junblatt said: There will be no Geneva before defining the responsibilities and bringing Al-Jumayyil to trial. Walid Junblatt said: Through Al-Jumayyil's trial, we want to specify his responsibility for the abducted 1,500, for the Sabra and Shatila massacres, for the assassination of Shaykh Halim Taqiy ad-Din, and for the hegemonous Phalangist policy that has been going on for the past 1 and 1/2 years. He said: I cannot see any possibility of reaching an agreement with the Phalangist president, and the matter is not related to the abrogation of the 17 May accord.

Replying to another question about the opposition's future steps, he said: I met with Nabih Birri to strengthen our political and military alliance.

Further Remarks

NC011823 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Following his arrival in Beirut today and his meeting with Nabih Birri, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt met with newsmen and answered their questions.

Asked his opinion of the situation if Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil reach an agreement, Junblatt said: Agreement on abrogating the 17 May agreement is insufficient. This agreement has been canceled by events. I am speaking about the essence of the internal crisis in Lebanon. Within this framework, I cannot see the possibility of reaching an agreement with a Phalangist president.

Asked about the future steps of the national opposition, Junblatt said: I met today with Nabih Birri. We will act to coordinate our political and military steps. We will also determine the position of our allies in the north.

Asked by a Voice of the Mountain correspondent about Al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus and the circumstances surrounding it, Junblatt said: The Progressive Socialist Party's position has not changed and will not change. There are responsibilities that must be clarified and defined about the mountain war, the suburb war, the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and all the kidnapped people. He added: The responsibilities must be defined. Because the president of the Republic is the absolute ruler according to the Lebanese Constitution, and the supreme Army commander, we therefore insist on our demand that he be brought to trial, because his presence is an obstacle to any political settlement.

Asked by a reporter what he would do if Al-Jumayyil did not resign, Junblatt said: We are not in a hurry.

Hails 'Victory for Syria'

NC011438 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beirut, March 1 (AFP) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt today hailed President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus as a "victory for Syria" and proof that U.S. and French policy in Lebanon had failed. But he warned that the Damascus visit and the abrogation of the May 1983 peace treaty with Israel would not solve Lebanon's internal problems.

The leader of the Progressive Socialist Party arrived here last night from his stronghold in the Ash-Shuf mountains for the first time in 10 months. His heavily armed militia immediately cordoned off the area around his home in West Beirut.

In a relaxed interview he said those responsible for the bloodshed in the mountains and southern suburbs of the capital should be named. His party wanted to know who ordered the Lebanese Army to intervene in the internal conflict which has resulted in the force's total disintegration.

Lebanon's internal crisis was deeply rooted but as president and head of the army Mr. al-Jumayyil was directly responsible, he added. Until this was recognised, he would not take part in any second conference on national reconciliation, he said.

He rejected any suggestion to deploy U.N. troops. (A French-sponsored proposal to that effect was vetoed by the Soviet Union last night.)

Al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Army

PM011500 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 25 Feb-2 Mar 84 p 13

[Report on interview with Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt by Ilyas Harfush in Damascus — date not given]

[Text] *AL-MAJALLAH* contacted Walid Junblatt at his residence in Damascus. He spoke about recent political and military developments in Lebanon. Commenting on the eight-point plan announced by the Lebanese foreign minister, Junblatt said: "That plan does not meet the main demand, which is the resignation of President Amin al-Jumayyil. The plan also links the Israeli withdrawal to Syrian withdrawal, which is unacceptable because there is a basic difference between the presence of the Israeli forces and the presence of the Syrian forces. We want the Israeli forces to withdraw unconditionally."

Junblatt emphasized that "President al-Jumayyil's resignation is regarded as a bare minimum, and we do not accept the claim that it is an impossible demand. We are convinced that we will have no dialgoue with Amin al-Jumayyil."

Junblatt denied any contacts between him and any Lebanese official regarding that plan, adding: "And there will be no contacts between us and Amin al-Jumayyil. We will not agree to any dialogue with Amin al-Jumayyil under any circumstances."

Junblatt also said that he "would prefer it if Al-Jumayyil voluntarily abandoned his post and went abroad to spend the money he has collected the past 15 months."

Speaking about the role being prepared for the units which broke away from the Lebanese Army commander and about the task undertaken by former Chief of Staff General Nadim al-Hakim (a Druze) in West Beirut, Junblatt said: "We want the National Army to play its full part in West Beirut after it is purged of the officiers who are still linked to the Army headquarters in Al-Yarzah. We want the Al-Yarzah command, headed by Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus, to be brought to triai because of its links with the enemy. The Army's 6th Brigade, which was responsible for West Beirut's security before the recent developments, committed crimes and carried out many arrests and detentions on the pretext of so-called legitimate security. We do not agree to letting all this go unpunished."

AL-MAJALLAH asked Junblatt about possible alternative candidates if President al-Jumayyil did resign. He replied: "Any patritoic Christian could be an alternative candidate. There are contacts between me and [Lebenese National Bloc] leader Raymond Iddih. I wish he would agree to shoulder the responsibilities of the presidency under the present circumstances because we and he are in agreement on all political and national issues." Junblatt added that he rejects Dany Sham'un as an alternative candidate. He did not mention former President Sulayman Franjiyah, his ally in the National Salvation Front, as a candidate for the presidency.

Asked by *AL-MAJALLAH* about reported differences between him and the Syrian authorities and his National Salvation Front allies former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami on the question of President al-Jumayyil's resignation, Junblatt said: "I will continue to demand Al-Jumayyil's resignation even if nobody else does. I have no objection to remaining in the opposition even if the others agree to a settlement." He added that there is complex understanding between him and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri on the call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation, the Army's role, and political reform.

Referring to the idea of a UN force as a substitute for the Multinational Force, Junblatt said: "It is a good idea and may be an acceptable formula under the right circumstances."

On the Israeli claim that Palestinian forces are fighting alongside the Druze militia, Junblatt, denying the claim, said: "The battle against the Lebanese regime is a Lebanese battle aimed at liberating all Lebanon."

Al-Jumayyil Tells Magazine He Will Not Resign

NC011607 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] In today's edition, the Italian magazine *(?OGGI)* praised Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's qualifications. The magazine quoted him as saying that Lebanon will not be Syrian or Israeli, but will remain purely Lebanese.

In an exclusive interview with the magazine, President al-Jumayyil said: I will not resign, but will remain president of all Lebanon until the last minute of my term, because I was elected president for all Lebanon by all its representatives.

Birri in Contact With Al-Hariri, USSR Ambassador

NC011518 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has been contacted by [Saudi mediator] Rafiq al-Hariri. Birri also held contacts with Soviet Ambassador Soldatov and discussed the issue of summoning UN forces to Lebanon.

Nationalist Leaders Confer With Soviet Envoy

NC011523 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] A meeting was held today between a delegation of the Islamic and nationalist forces, represented by [former] Prime Minister Rashid as-Sulh, former Minister Marwan Hamadah, and an Amal Movement leadership member, Dr Haytham Jum'ah, and Soviet Ambassador Soldatov. They discussed the current situation and the regional and international aspects of the Lebanese crisis.

Parliamentary Committees Urge Investigation

NC011541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Parliamentary Foreign, Defense, Security, Administration, and Judicial Committees held a meeting at Mansur Palace today under the chairmanship of Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. After the debate, the following recommendations were adopted:

The Parliamentary Foreign, Defense, Security, Administration, and Judicial Committees, which met on 1 March 1984, recommdnd that the general parliamentary body set up a parliamentary investigation committee. This committee will have judicial powers in accordance with Articles 149, 151, and 153 of the bylaws in order to investigate the reasons behind the deterioration of the security situation and its consequences. The committee will also fix the political and military responsibilities.

Responding to a question about President al-Jumayyil's Damascus visit, Speaker al-As'ad said: We have no comment to make now because the results of President al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus are still unknown. In our desire to give priority to the liberation of territory, and in view of the outcome of the Lebanese-Syrian meeting to ensure the Israeli withdrawal from the south, our view and stance will be declared at the appropriate time.

Chamber Invited to Session

NC011745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Speaker al-As'ad has invited the Chamber of Deputies to a plenary session Thursday, 8 March, to consider the recommendation passed by the joint parliamentary committees today. This recommendation provides for the establishment of a parliamentary committee to investigate recent developments.

Al-Murabitun Urges End of Israeli Occupation

NC011424 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Central Political Committee and the Emergency Council Executive Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun have held their joint regualr meeting under the chairmanship of Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat. At the end of the meeting, the committees issued a statement focusing on the need to end the Israeli occupation in the south, to promote the political plan for building a united Lebanon and a democratic state, to abolish political sectarianism, and to amend the Constitution on the basis of direct popular election of the president. The statement also dealt with various Arab issues and the need for the Arab states, led by Syria, to assume their pan-Arab responsibility within this framework.

Karami Says Israel Behind U.S. Policy Failure

NC011731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami has accused Israel of being behind the failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon. According to Karami, Israel rejected any initiative or comprehensive solution in the area.

Karami noted that President al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus is a historic turning point and an opportunity to review all that took place during the painful years.

After chairing a meeting of the northern coordination committee, Karami called for strict measures against whoever attempts to hinder the salvation process.

AUB Source Denies Explosion on Campus Grounds

NC011540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] A responsible source at the American University of Beirut has denied that an explosion took place on the university campus. He said that Rockefeller Hall, where the explosion took place at dawn today, is inside the international college campus, not the American University of Beirut campus, as reported by a private radio station.

The source urged the information media to check reports before broadcasting or publishing them so as not to cause confusion. Registrations at the university are continuing and studies for the second term will begin on 5 March.

Rocket Fired at Israeli Intelligence HQ in Sidon

NC011429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1405 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Press correspondents in southern Lebanon report that a rocket was fired at the Israeli intelligence headquarters in Sidon at 1300 today. No other details are available because the Israeli forces have cordoned off the area, AFP reports.

Lebanese President Concludes Talks, Departs

Al-Jumayyil Terms Talks 'Excellent'

NC011632 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] After 4 hours of talks between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad, the bilateral summit ended at 1800 tonight. President al-Jumayyil left Damascus a short while ago. He was seen off by President al-Asad. The talks ended about 1 hour ago. Nothing has leaked out about their results. The press conference scheduled to be held by President al-Jumayyil was not held. The president answered only one question by saying the talks were very excellent.

Closed Meeting on Options

JN011645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] At 1255 today, President Hafiz al-Asad resumed the talks which he began yesterday with Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil. The talks were held in a closed meeting at the Republican Palace. Talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region, particularly the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the current developments in this arena and the various options that are available to the Lebanese regime.

Beirut on Summit Talks

NC011718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Lebanese-Syrian summit talks between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus ended at 1700 today following a third round of lengthy talks between the two presidents.Reports from Damascus say that President al-Jumayyil commented hastily on the talks. When asked about the talks by reporters, Al-Jumayyil said that the talks were excellent. The president did not hold a news conference in Damascus as expected. President al-Jumayyil left Damascus at 1800 today. He was seen off by President al-Asad and senior Syrian officials.

Reports from Damascus say that President al-Jumayyil will most likely return to Beirut tonight.

Junblatt 'Urgently' Summoned

NC011738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 MAR 84

[Text] We have just learned that President al-Jumayyil will not return to Beirut tonight after leaving Damascus at 1800. In another development, the Voice of Lebanon radio has just learned that Walid Junblatt has been urgently summoned to Damascus.

Talks Said 'Positive, Fruitful'

JN011830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus — Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil and his accompanying delegation left Damascus at 1800 today following a 2-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad saw the Lebanese president off at Damascus International Airport.

At 1255 today, President Hafiz al-Asad had resumed the talks which he began yesterday with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in a closed meeting at the Republican Palace. Talks during this meeting dealt with the situation in the region, particularly the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the current developments in this arena and the various options that are available to the Lebanese regime.

During these talks, the president affirmed Syria's well-known firm principled stands on the Lebanese problem and its developments and Syria's constant readiness to help Lebanon in its efforts to preserve its Arabism, rights, and the unity of its territory and people. The view were in agreement on the matters which strengthen Lebanon's Arabism, unity, sovereignty, and independence. An informed source has described the talks which took place between President Hafiz al-Asad and the Lebanese president as positive and fruitful.

Beirut Correspondent Report

NC012102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Damascus at 1800 today at the end of the summit talks which he had with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during three working sessions, including two meetings confined to the two presidents. Contrary to what was scheduled,President al-Jumayyil did not hold a news conference in Damascus. He hastily answered reporters by saying that his talks with the Syrian president were excellent.

Our correspondents report the following dispatch:

[Begin recording] What can be said about the substance of these talks? Nothing much has been said so far, except what President al-Jumayyil said before the third round of talks today, saying that these talks were excellent. However, observers note that the three rounds of talks were successive working meetings confined to Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad. Ministers Salim and Khaddam attended part of these meetings. Minister Salim and other members of the delegation met most of the time with Minister Khaddam and Minister Faruq ash-Shar'. Observers also note the official welcome accorded to President al-Jumayyil, in which various departments of the Syrian state took part.

Information available about these talks, the working meetings, and the meetings held at the foreign ministers level during which details were discussed, indicate that understanding dominated the talks and that there was agreement on the subjects discussed. It can also be said that President al-Jumayyil went to Damascus with one aim, namely to discuss the best means for salvation. We have learned that the Syrian officials have responded to the

subjects which President al-Jumayyil raised. It is expected and hoped that the subjects discussed will soon be translated in the field reflecting positively on the general situation.

We must stress here, in the light of the satisfaction shown by the Lebanese delegation accompanying President al-Jumayyil, that positive results of these talks will soon be translated in the field. Joe Sa'adah. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Comments

NC020646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0540 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] President Al-Jumayyil began the second day of his visit to Damascus yesterday with a morning meeting at the guest palace with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Jean 'Ubayd, and Michel Samahah in order to assess the results of the meetings that were held during the first day of the visit with President al-Asad and Syrian officials. President Al-Jumayyil went to the presidential palace at 1300. Asked about the results of the first day's meetings, the president said: Good, God willing. He repeated this many times and said: The talks are very good. Asked if a joint formula was reached for abrogating the 17 May accord, he said: Basically, there are no differences between us.

Al-Asad Receives UAE Minister, Message

JN011245 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Rashid al-'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting. The President received a message from UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, and asked the UAE minister to convey a similar message to the UAE president. Talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region, Arab developments, and issues of common interest.

UAE Official Departs

JN011612 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1423 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 Mar (SANA) — Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus international airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, the UAE ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

YAR Minister Arrives With Message for Al-Asad

JN011822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus — YAR Health Minister Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Kibab arrived in Damascus this evening. He was met at Damascus international airport by Health Minister Dr Ghasub ar-Rifa'i. The YAR minister told a SANA correspondent that he is pleased to be visiting Syria and said: I brought a written message for President Hafiz al-Asad from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with bilateral relations and current Arab and international issues, especially in the current situation experienced by the Arab nation.

Khaddam Receives Visiting Iranian Delegation

JN012004 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at 1900 today the Iranian delegation led by Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam, Iranian under secretary of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by 'Isam an-Na'ib, under secretary of foreign affairs. The talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in the region.

Damascus Calls for Resisting U.S. Diplomacy

JN011557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Since the beginning of the Zionist invasion of their territories, the Lebanese, like all other peoples, have resisted this occupation. They raised the banner of armed struggle. Their resistance intensified and they pursued different methods when Israel achieved, with U.S. support and assistance, its objective of subjugating Lebanon and its people through the 17 May agreement. The Lebanese people considered that agreement as a document depriving their country of its unity and independence. Thus they resolved to fight it. The Syrian pan-Arab stand provided them with the support that strengthened their determination and willpower, especially after they had discovered from the events and cogent proofs that the United States was not concerned about Lebanon as much as it was concerned about achieving Israel's ambitions and objectives. Thus the resistance against the Zionist invasion of Lebanon became the popular formula and the answer to the Shultz agreement.

It also became obvious to the whole world that the Lebanese people were against that agreement, because it cut off their Arab ties and subjected their country to the policy of annexation and expansion, a policy which Israel had adopted earlier against Palestine and its people. The lesson was very clear to the Lebanese. Israel never left an Arab territory that it had occupied, and the United States never proposed a solution unless it served Israeli policy. Perhaps, it was this lesson that drove the Lebanese to topple the Shultz agreement at any price. The Lebanese people did not care about U.S. opposition, because they considered the liberation of their territory from Zionist occupation as their primary concern. Therefore, they continued with the resistance despite the destruction that was done by U.S. bombs in their towns and villages, the bloodbath that was caused by Israeli raids, and the methods that were employed by Israel's agents, who opposed every Lebanese nationalist line.

Thus, the Lebanese people, represented by their nationalist forces, protected Lebanon's independence and unity. Still, their

devotion to their homeland took them to Geneva, where they affirmed their desire to heal the Lebanese wound. And since the Shultz agreement was the instrument that Israel used to deepen that wound, cancelling that agreement and deliminating Zionist domination became a unanimous national goal and necessity in order to protect Lebanon from the plans of hegemony and partition.

Israel and the United States claim that the Shultz agreement was the only course to save Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation. But did that agreement not provide for security arrangements that would place parts of Lebanon under permanent Israeli occupation? Did the agreement not provide, by devious means, for cutting off Lebanon's ties with its Arab environs? Moreover, did Israel not frankly say that the Shultz agreement would strengthen its position in confronting and pressuring Syria?

Since Syrian security is linked to Lebanese security, and since Syria is concerned about saving Lebanese territory from the occupation, the Syrian leadership adopted a firm principled stand in support of the Lebanese people's willpower and nationalist stands. If the United States has considered the Syrian stand an obstacle to peace in Lebanon, why then does it also consider the Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation an obstacle and an act of terrorism which must be punished? Are peoples' rights, which are acknowledged by all international conventions and which the Western nations exercised in getting rid of the Nazis, a form of terrorism; or is it just the Lebanese resistance against the Israelis which, under U.S. norms, has become an outrgage and an act of terrorism?

Perhaps, all these questions will explain the truth about the hostile U.S. stand against Lebanon and the Arab nation. Therefore, toppling every achievement by U.S. diplomacy is considered a pan-Arab demand which is dictated by the necessity to safeguard Arab rights and existence.

Damascus Notes Conclusion of Jordan-PLO Talks

JN011824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Amman — Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn today concluded their talks which began last Sunday to empower King Husayn to dispose of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and to speak on their behalf in direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. Reports quoted the Jordanian regime's information minister as saying that the two sides agreed on the bases of future political coordination between them. However, the minister did not say what those bases were. Reports also say that a final statement on the talks will be issued later today. These reports also say that 'Arafat will return to Amman later this month to hold more talks with King Husayn. In a statement published in Amman today, 'Arafat praised King Husayn and said that his current talks with the king were among the most important in his life.

Shamir Reiterates Commitment to Northern Security

TA011549 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that if the agreement with Lebanon is abrogated, Israel will take care of security arrangements regardless of its commitments according to this agreement. Shamir today visited the Hadera power station and our correspondent Qobi Mandel was also there.

[Begin recording] [Mandel] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who visited the Ma'or David power station in Hadera today added at the end of his visit that if the agreement is annulled, Israel will be prepared to reach security arrangements in Lebanon with any element that is willing to cooperate with it and that will benefit it. Mr Shamir further said that Israel is following the development of relations between Lebanon and Syria, and this will have an effect on Israel's moves on its northern border.

[Shamir] Israel will guarantee the security arrangements in the northern border area. Israel will try to do so with Lebanese elements, either central or local ones, and the near future will see what effect the development of relations between the Lebanese regime and Syria will have on this act. [end recording]

New Deployment 'Near'

TA011844 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that in the near future the government will approve a plan for the deployment of the IDF along new lines in southern Lebanon. The prime minister visited the Hadera power station today and our political correspondent Yoram Ronen spoke with him there.

[Begin videotape] [Shamir] Under the circumstances it is difficult to talk about planning. We are looking into all possibilities. We know the needs, and first and foremost, at the initial stage, we will base the security arrangements on our own forces, with the participation of local elements. It would definitely be good and useful if we could base the security of this region also on agreements with external elements.

[Ronen] Do the security arrangements mean a restriction or thinning out of IDF forces to the minimum in Lebanon?

[Shamir] This is the intention: To limit the forces and to limit our investments in the security arrangements as much as possible. [end videotape]

U.S. May Uphold Lebanon-Syria 'Arrangement'

TA011829 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is now conferring with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the Washington's State Department. The two are going to discuss the meeting between Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad in Damscus.

Our correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports that the U.S. Administration is inclined to uphold an arrangement [hesder] between Lebanon and Syria. The U.S. Administration believes that an arrangement between the two countries will enable the United States to evacuate its forces from the Lebanon region.

Professor Arens will return to Israel tomorrow.

Defense Minister Arens Comments on U.S. Talks

TA020639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The danger in Lebanon is that the terrorists will return to the south. In the long term, the main danger is Damascus. This is what Defense Minister Moshe Arens said last night to his host, George Shultz, when the pair discussed the situation in Lebanon in Washington. Shultz and Arens — senior officials from both sides also joined them — sketched out evaluations of the situation in Lebanon. Was there any agreement between them? Our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay reports that no operative decision was made, in any event.

[Begin recording] [Barqay] We are not getting out of Lebanon; our ships continue to patrol off Beirut. This is what Secretary of State Shultz repeated last night, if there is no reaction to the criticism recently levelled at the administration by Jerusalem. [sentence as heard] The defense minister dwelt on the need for suitable security arrangements or, if you prefer, a continuation of the stay in southern Lebanon.

[Arens] I can only tell you that the U.S. Government is definitely aware of Israel's concern for a guarantee of the northern settlements' security, and this has been expressed several times by the U.S. President. It also arose today at the meeting and the United States definitely recognizes Israel's interest in safeguarding the inhabitants of northern Israel.

[Barqay] However, the main fears are, as I said, centered around Damascus. Israel and the United States certainly have common goals in Lebanon, Minister Arens told us when he emerged; but he refused to detail the operative agreements, if there are any, which Jerusalem and Washington have reached. In any event, if Israel wants to keep a permanent level of dialogue with the United States, it will find it hard to locate the appropriate people to talk to.

Levi Disappointed With U.S. Position on Lebanon

TA011544 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi is disappointed with the U.S. position on Lebanon. According to Levi, the United States was cheated and showed that it was tired and weak. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz spoke with David Levi:

[Begin recording] [Levi] The annulment of the agreement is grave. It is in fact an admission of surrender and concession of Lebanese sovereignty. Israel will do what is incumbent on it in

order to guarantee the safety of its settlements. Our duty is minimal presence and maximal operational ability to foil any scheme.

[Horowitz] How do you view relations between us and the Syrians in the coming period?

[Levi] Israel does not want a conflagration. Israel has said as much and committed itself to this. We want quiet. The Syrians, as all signs indicate, want increased preparation [for hostilities]. Israel is prepared. It does everything to prevent a flareup, but it is prepared for any eventuality.

[Horowitz] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, does Amin al-Jumayyil's trip to Damascus constitute a slap in the face to Israel, a betrayal?

[Levi] I cannot say a slap in the face, but this is surely weakness. One thing has definitely emerged: While everyone talked of Lebanon's freedom and sovereignty and Israel was prepared for this, it transpired that the Lebanese regime was unable to achieve the general support of all components of the population there. Additionally, the so-called free world did not pass the test either. This surrender is then a result of weakness. Israel would surely not have acted with its own forces in order to establish this regime in Lebanon. We hoped and believed that the United States would stand firm on this matter. Israel should do what is necessary for the basic and essential factor guiding Israel's moves, that is the security of its settlements. [end recording]

Further Levi Remarks

TA011801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Amin al-Jumayyil had an excellent talk in Damascus and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says that President al-Jumayyil's intention to abrogate the agreement with Israel is a grave matter, tantamount to ceding Lebanon's sovereignty. Additionally, the Israeli Government will decide on appropriate answers in the coming days. David Levi attacked the U.S. policy regarding Lebanon, stating that Washington was cheated and showed that it was tired and weak. David Levi today won honorary citizenship of the town of Migdal in the Galilee and our correspondent Hayim Hecht spoke with him there.

[Begin recording] [Hecht] The annulment of the agreement has indeed shuffled many cards in Jerusalem but the skies have not fallen, the deputy prime minister said. We are not stunned, David Levi said. The government will decide in the coming days on a long-term policy in Lebanon, with one objective, that is the peace of Galilee.

The IDF will not sit in Lebanon as a static force whose only goal is to defend itself in a hostile population. One cannot talk of a Syrian victory, David Levi states. The Damascus leaders should know that any plot of theirs in Lebanon will meet with an appropriate reply.

Minister Levi is more than disappointed with the U.S. role in Lebanon. Much of what we did in Beirut, the minister said, was done on the basis of the hope that the United States would stand firm and steadfast.

[Levi] One cannot come to Israel, demand that it agree to certain arrangements, that it sign a certain accord, when everything seemed dependent only on Israel's compliance. After we signed that accord and were told this would be the move which would lead to a similar act on Syria's part, this did not materialize. The United States was cheated, but at the same time, it showed, in my opinion, that it was tired and weak. [end recording]

Kohen-Orgad on Free Trade Zone, Public Savings

TA011918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The finance minister informed the members of the Knesset Finance Committee that the Washington administration will submit to the Congress in a few weeks the draft resolution on creating a free trade zone with Israel.

On another matter the finance minister said the government will use all means to encourage the public to continue the savings programs. Minister Kohen-Orgad said this in view of the upcoming scheduled repayment of savings plans amounting to about 240 billion shekels.

Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that the finance minister discussed the state budget with the Knesset Finance Committee members and that a number of members expressed the fear that the public will draw the money from the programs whose scheduled repayment date is due and that this will lead to an acceleration of inflation.

Peres Comments on U.S. Visit, Lebanon

TA021254 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Mar 84 Supplement p 8

[Commentary by Moti Basok: "Labor Will Reunite"]

[Excerpt] "If the Alignment were in power, it would have decided long ago to withdraw all our forces from Lebanon. This week the Likud government once again decided not to decide. This has become the policy of this government. That is a troublesome state of affairs. Who is stopping the Likud from making decisions?" These were statements made 2 days ago by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres in a special interview with *'AL HAMISHMAR*.

Peres returned earlier this week from a visit to the United States, where he met with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz. He returned and was confronted with the fiercely boiling Levinson affair. In his meetings with Bush and Shultz, Peres received the impression that the United States had ended its vigorous military involvement in Lebanon. "The United States will not deepen its involvement there. It believes it has exhausted everything there was to be done and achieved in Lebanon. Any further involvement, military or diplomatic, would in U.S. eyes be counterproductive. Still, the Americans are concerned by two things in Lebanon: There is the fear that the

country will continue to serve as a central base for terrorism, and also, the United States does not want Syria to feel it has emerged victorious all along the line."

Peres does not believe that the Reagan administration will blame Israel for the U.S. failure in Lebanon, one reason being the U.S. President's dependence this year — an election year — on the Jewish vote. Peres believes that this year Washington will refrain, almost at all costs, from undermining its relations with Israel. "The feeling in the administration is that there is not much left for it to do in Lebanon and that it must go back to the fundamental issue — the continuation of the peace process and solving the Palestinian problem." Peres believes that the need to solve these problems has become more urgent where the Americans are concerned following the escalation in the Iran-Iraq war. This war in the Persian Gulf jeopardizes the security of pro-Western countries, above all Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The United States is concerned about the fate of its friends in the Persian Gulf region. It would like the western flank of that area, Israel and Jordan, to be calm. "In the coming months the Americans will try and create the atmosphere needed, enabling them to see whether an opening move can be made in a new Middle East peace process. At the same time, the main activity will not come until after the presidential elections in November."

According to the Labor party chairman, there is no telling whether the Americans would be prepared to meet Israel halfway and render the Reagan initiative of 1 September 1982 more flexible. "That depends considerably upon Israel and its approach. The Israeli Government believes it has a good relationship with the United States, but the truth of the matter is that instead of creating political coordination with Washington, what the government has created has been a coordination of positions."

Referring to the government's decision of last Sunday to leave the IDF on the Al-Awwali, Peres said: "Deciding not to decide has become the Likud's policy. The Alignment would long ago have decided on a withdrawal. What is more, they shroud the whole issue in the mystery and secrecy of security arrangements. What do they mean by the term? Does it include a strong Lebanese government? Does it include the IDF's remaining in Lebanon indefinitely? A paradoxical state of affairs could well arise, in which, under the heading of pulling out of Lebanon, they will stay there for years.

"The Alignment would propose an implementation of security arrangements as laid down in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of 17 May 1983 and would then immediately return to the international border. These security arrangements determine that Israeli aircraft would be allowed to fly over southern Lebanon and its ships would patrol along the southern coast. There is also the need to organize Haddad's forces into a regular brigade in southern Lebanon, with commanders capable of attaining their objectives. Israel would only leave a few of its forces in the area, for early-warning and intelligence purposes. Naturally Israel would have to operate flexibly. If the terrorists and other forces hostile to us try to operate against Israel from Lebanon, we will be entitled to strike at them. The IDF will retain the right to patrol beyond the border, in order to prevent any harm coming to the settlements in the Galilee, just as we did in the past. As far as we are concerned, there is nothing to prevent UNIFIL troops from being stationed in the area to help preserve peace and quiet there."

Asked about his relations with Shamir and Arens, as compared with Begin and Sharon, Peres said: "We are no closer, but there are fewer arguments." The opposition leader is no better informed now than he was in the past regarding classified matters. He is gratified with results of recent public opinion polls, which indicate a considerable rise in strength for the Alignment and a drop for the Likud. In his numerous appearances here, including development towns and poorer neighborhoods, he also encounters a more positive attitude. This is also reflected in the increasing number of people who come to listen to him, in the questions they ask, and in the reception they accord him. "I hardly ever encounter displays of resentment now," he says.

Labor Party Calls for Withdrawal From Lebanon

TA011414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Labor Party believes that in the wake of the Lebanese president's visit to Damascus and the abrogation of the agreement with Israel, the government should prepare to withdraw from Lebanon without any further delays. The Labor Party believes that Israel should establish security arrangements in southern Lebanon and withdraw to the northern border. According to the Labor Party, the war in Lebanon may last many months more since the government has no practical plan to implement security arrangements.

Sharon: 'Confusion' Prevailing in Government

TA011654 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beersheba, 1 Mar (ITIM) — "The government does not have a clear policy and a great deal of confusion is prevailing among its members regarding the political situation." This was stated today by Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon in a lecture before students of the Beersheba Ben-Gurion University. "I am a member of this government and therefore I shoulder full responsibility for events," Sharon added.

The hall was crowded and Sharon arrived at the place with his wife, Lili. At the entrance to the university he was met by a handful of Arab students holding up anti-Sharon protest signs.

Sharon said that U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis and the U.S. President's advisers misled the President and caused him to pressure Israel into making possible the evacuation of 'Arafat and the terrorists from Lebanon at the time.

"The country must maintain its independence," Sharon said. "It should not be possible for a foreign ambassador or a foreign country to intervene in the replacement and appointment of ministers, and this is only the smallest kind of intervention that we have witnessed. There are cases of greater intervention than this. We are today witnessing a meeting between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, a meeting which we could have prevented. The Americans admit that a mistake was made by the very fact that they instructed Israel to allow the departure of 'Arafat from

Lebanon, a mistake which indirectly brought about today's meeting in Amman."

Sharon defined as weakness the very fact that Israel enables Judaea and Samaria mayors to meet 'Arafat in Jordan. According to him it is a weakness that Israel did not sharply condemn the meeting between the U.S. and Egyptian presidents and King Husayn.

As for Lebanon, Sharon said that the breadth of the 40-45 km security strip should be maintained and that the IDF should remain along the Al-Awwali line. In addition, the method of operating the IDF forces there should be altered, thus restricting the size of IDF forces currently in Lebanon.

The address for the activities of the terrorist organizations in Lebanon today is Syria, Sharon said. "When Syria wanted to prevent terrorist activity on the Golan Heights, it did so. If it wants to prevent terrorist activity in Lebanon, it will do so too."

Referring to settlements in Judaea and Samaria, Sharon said that any possible area there should be settled, as well as the town of Hebron itself. In no negotiations should we give up parts of Judaea and Samaria. "Autonomy — please; but ceding Judaea and Samaria is unacceptable," Sharon said.

"The eastern part of the Jordan is part of Eretz Yisra'el," Sharon said. We are ready to give it up for the Palestinian people, but no Arab state will be found in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip."

Sharon also attacked the opposition's conduct in the course of the Peace for Galilee war, claiming that Israel is now undergoing a process of weakening.

"The erosion is in the feeling of our right to Eretz Yisra'el Sharon concluded.

Numerous interjections were heard in the hall during his lecture.

Press Views Al-Jumayyil Visit to Damascus

TA010730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Review of morning press]

[Text] The headlines in all the papers this morning deal with the visit of Lebanese President al-Jumayyil to Damascus. *DAVAR*'s is the most poetic: In Damascus, the paper writes, the red carpet was laid down for Al-Jumayyil, and in Beirut — a car bomb.

On the face of it, *HA'ARETZ* and *'AL HAMISHMAR* seem to have drawn different conclusions from the demise of the May 17 Israel-Lebanon agreement. The *HA'ARETZ* story on this is: According to political circles in Jerusalem, the abrogation of the treaty will hasten Israel's withdrawal from the Al-Awwali. The *AL HAMISHMAR* lead on the same story reads: Jerusalem makes it clear that the abrogation of the treaty will lead to the effective partition of Lebanon. But inside, the papers are not all that far apart. According to *HA'ARETZ* political correspondent Gid'on Alon, Israel will regard itself as released from the obligation to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon once the May 17 accord is canceled. That means that Israel will not be bound to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon.

DAVAR's political correspondent writes that Al-Jumayyil's capitulationto Al-Asad may lead the way to some kind of dialogue with Syria, with security arrangements for Israel's northern border. This assessment comes from American diplomatic sources.

On the editorial page this morning, the Histadrut's *DAVAR* writes that Al-Jumayyil's trip to Damascus which the paper calls "going to Canossa," highlights the amazing successes Damascus has enjoyed following the Lebanese war. As for the May 17 Israel-Lebanese accord, it was stillborn to all intents and purposes, and its abrogation is of no practical significance. But, the paper continues, from a political-psychological point of view it is a defeat for Israel and, to some degree, for the United States as well.

The independent *HA'ARETZ* writes that at least part of the reason for Al-Jumayyil's capitulation to the Syrians stems from the weakness of his position in Lebanon. Nonetheless, those who supported the Begin-Sharon-Eytan program until now must abandon a conception which has proved mistaken from its very roots. The paper writes that Israel must give up its political ideas and concentrate on guaranteeing the security of Galilee. In order to do so, it should carry out a partial withdrawal from the Al-Awwali.

Jerusalem Arabic on Syrian Conditions on Al-Jumayyil

JN020829 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1540 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] Reports from Damascus said that Syria has imposed new conditions on Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who got the support of his father Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil before he went to Damascus. We will listen to the effects of these developments in the Lebanese arena in this report prepared by our colleague Ya'qub Qassab:

Political observers in Beirut expressed surprise over the stand adopted by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party and father of President Amin al-Jumayyil. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil is trying to support his son's stand, and to curb any opposition inside his party that calls for not submitting to the Syrian will.

The observers were surprised at the stand adopted by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, who has great experience and farsighted political vision. In addition, he knows that submitting to the Syrians and agreeing to weaken the position of the Lebanese Forces, which have become the only defender of the Christians in Lebanon, will lead to wasting everything that has been achieved during the past 2 years and everything for which the Christians sacrificed their souls and blood.

Political observers in the Lebanese capital announced that in addition to Syria's main demand that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement be abrogated, the conditions Syria is trying to impose on the Lebanese president are the Lebanese side's approval to install surface-to-air missiles in the mountain area and their approval to allow the Syrians to interfere in arming and training the Lebanese Army. Damascus rulers call for cooperation between the Syrian security forces and the Syrian Deuxieme Bureau, and the Lebanese security organs. They also call for dismissing the Lebanese Army officers whom the Syrians believe collaborate with Israel.

The observers of Beirut added that the Syrian leaders are asking the Lebanese president to disarm the Lebanese Forces in preparation for demobilizing these forces in exchange for Syria's commitment not to attack the Christian areas in Lebanon in general, and in Beirut in particular. The observers note that the Lebanese president's submission to the Syrian conditions will lead to Lebanon's submission to Syrian hegemony in such a way that President al-Jumayyil's position will be similar to that of former Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

It is noteworthy that the rapprochement between the Syrian leaders and President al-Jumayyil will place Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in a critical position. This is because Junblatt has called for Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation, but Syria — whose interests Walid Junblatt served — preferred to deal with the Lebanese president and ignore Walid Junblatt's stand.

Quiet Maintained in Lebanese Eastern Sector

TA011856 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Quiet is being maintained along the confrontation line between the IDF and the Syrian Army in Lebanon's eastern sector. The possible abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese accord under the pressure Syria will exert on President al-Jumayyil is not manifest in the area and no incidents have been recorded in the eastern sector lately. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky visited the eastern sector today and has the following report:

[Begin videotape] Quiet is prevailing in the eastern sector today. Spring has arrived early here, the little snow in the area has melted and no special activity is noticeable on the Syrian side, on the opposite mountain ridge. There are terrorists together with Syrian soldiers in the village of Yanta but experience has shown that when the Syrians so wish, the sector is quiet and the terrorists do not act. The IDF's deployment 30 km away from Damascus has not proven so far that Al-Asad is conducting his policy under pressure. As strange as this may seem, the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese accord may lead to understanding between Israel and Syria which will ultimately allow a partial IDF withdrawal on the eastern sector and the creation of a red line which the Syrians will not cross southward. As for the western sector, the IDF is awaiting the political echelon's decisions and only then will the line there be determined. As long as the political level does not decide the nature of links with southern Lebanon, a redeployment on the western sector will not be implemented. [end videotape]

Lebanese Christian Radios on Syrian Army Movements

TA011821 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Christian radio stations in Lebanon have reported over the last few hours changes in the deployment of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that according to these broadcasts there are movements and position changes in the Syrian Army in the Al-Biqa' region, around the Beirut-Damascus highway. There are no more details at the present time.

Lebanese Clerics Visit Israeli Druze Leader

TA020727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Four Druze clerics from Lebanon visited Israel yesterday and met with Shaykh Amin Tarif. They told him that the Druze in Lebanon were determined to safeguard their independence and their military and political achievements.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that they also promised not to permit the terrorists to attack Israel from the territory under their control.

At the beginning of this week Walid Junblatt's political adviser visited Israel and met in Jerusalem with Cabinet ministers and Labor Party Knesset members.

S. Lebanese Village Heads Against Attacks on IDF

TA011411 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1355 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Village heads in southern Lebanon met today in Sidon to discuss ways to prevent attacks against the IDF, since such attacks disrupt normal life in the area. The heads of the villages — including members of the Sidon council — noted that every attack is very costly from their viewpoint. They said that the IDF uses collective punishment against the population, and prevents them from buying food. They demanded that solutions be found to these problems, and appealed to the population to do all they can to prevent attacks on the IDF. At the same time they gave the IDF a message urging it to act against the terrorists and not against the population.

Riots in 'Arab Salim After Curfew Lifted 1 March

TA020726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Yesterday inhabitants of the Shi'ite village 'Arab Salim in southern Lebanon rioted after the IDF lifted the curfew. The curfew was imposed for 2 days because two IDF soldiers were killed in an ambush this week on the village outskirts. During the curfew the security services carried out widescale combing operations in the village. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that yesterday, when the curfew was lifted, a unit of Haddad's forces entered 'Arab Salim in order to calm people down. The

inhabitants stoned them and the forces fired warning shots wounding a local inhabitant.

Agriculture Ministry Active in South Lebanon

TA020912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and the IDF aid unit in Lebanon have begun innoculating thousands of cattle and sheep against foot-and-mouth disease. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that it is centered in the villages near Al-Qir'awn Lake in the eastern sector, where most of those with the disease were discovered. Ministry of Agriculture experts have located the sick animals and contacts are now being held with the village leaders who will also participate in financing part of the campaign.

AL-FAJR on Palestinian-Jordanian Talks

JN011215 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 27 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Clarity in Work To Render the Palestinian-Jordanian Dialogue Successful"]

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan and the talks he will hold with King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials raise several questions on the nature of future relations between the PLO and Jordan and the nature of the Palestinian and Jordanian conception of the framework and bases of future political steps toward a just and lasting solution to the Palestine question.

'Arafat's visit to Jordan indicates how much the Palestinian leadership cares for political action as an indivisible part of militant action in the search for a just solution guaranteeing the attainment of the minimum level of the Palestinian people's national rights. The Palestinian leadership welcomed dialogue with Jordan with open-mindedness, from the premise that this dialogue is held between two equal political sides and is essentially based on the distinguished historical ties between the two fraternal peoples.

Nevertheless, we must dot the i's regarding the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue through the following points:

The inhabitants of the occupied territory view the current talks in Amman between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn very cautiously although the majority support the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue on the basis of equality and respect of each side's rights and independence. There must be a reason for this cautiousness. The recent Jordanian parliamentary measures put a big question mark on Jordan's real intentions toward the Palestine question. All indications show that these measures do not conform to the Fes summit resolutions which restricted the right of representing the Palestinian people to the PLO through its independent political decisionmaking. Hence, the Jordanian parliamentary measures lead to the creation of double representation of the Palestinians, a matter which our people do not accept at all.

The second point is the Jordanian measure adopted under the pretext of bolstering the kinfolk's steadfastness and keeping them in the occupied territory. These measures were adopted unilaterally, and not through coordination with the PLO. These measures could be considered reasonable and acceptable if they were adopted as part of a joint strategy in cooperation with the PLO and other Arab countries, provided that they search for an alternative which could bolster the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land through deeds and not words.

The Jordanian side has thus far not explained the nature of the future confederal relations with the PLO. It is necessary to explain it now during the current dialogue and reach a clear agreement on the confederal framework. Such an agreement should be made public as this will bolster the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, give it effectiveness and credibility, and put an end to many questions in the Palestinian arena. If this framework continues to be surrounded by ambiguity, obstacles will hamper any productive dialogue on the level of Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

The current international circumstances do not give rise to much optimism over a detente among the sides to the Middle East conflict. The talks King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak had with U.S. President Ronald Reagan did not indicate the U.S. Administration's relinquishment of its hard-line stand toward the Palestine question and recognition of the PLO as a basic party to the Middle East peace process. Hence, wagering on the U.S. stand is not without considerable risk. Regarding the Israeli side, all signs indicate that the Israeli Government has closed all doors in the face of any chance to achieve peace in the Middle East, and that it does not intend to negotiate with the PLO in any way or manner.

According to these facts, we believe that any political move toward solving the Palestine question should stem from the PNC and Fes summit resolutions; this is the only effective framework which views the Palestine question in a pan-Arab, national, and humanitarian dimension rather than as a conflict over borders.

Jerusalem Arabic on Husayn-'Arafat Talks

JN020716 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf has announced that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat have reached an agreement on the foundations of their future political cooperation. She said that both sides were able to clear the atmosphere after their talks collapsed last April. She added that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat reached basic agreement on the principles of their future political cooperation, but they have not agreed on a definite formula to solve the Palestinian problem. Officials of both parties said that the talks focused on achieving agreement on certain points, and that delicate points — such as the party which will speak on the Palestinians' behalf in any peace negotiations — will be avoided now.

According to reports from Amman, 'Arafat is trying to hold an early PNC meeting, and then to return to Amman later this month to hold more talks with King Husayn.

Jericho Mayor Returns From Amman Meeting

JN020837 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf returned from Amman today after participating in the West Bank delegation which met with King Husayn last night. In a statement to radio correspondent Muhammad Nasiryyah, Khalaf said that King Husayn explained the latest developments in the Middle East to the delegation. Khalaf added that the king expressed his wholehearted intention to work to for the Palestinian cause in coordination with the PLO and Arab countries, and that the king praised the West Bank citizens, whom he described as an indivisible part of the Jordanian people.

The West Bank delegation left for Amman last Monday to meet with King Husayn, and to convey a memorandum to him asking the Jordanian Government and the PLO to work together in order to solve the Palestine cause in a way that will guarantee the Palestinian people's rights.

Further Khalaf Remarks

TA020720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The dialogue between Husayn and 'Arafat will continue and the PLO leader will return to Jordan for further talks with the Jordanian king. This is what we have learned at the end of this round, which was concluded yesterday. This is what Jericho Mayor Jamil Khalaf, a member of the delegation of inhabitants of the territories who submitted a petition to Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn, told our correspondent Arye Gus. Khalaf returned to his town yesterday. In an exclusive interview with our correspondent Arye Gus, he said that the delegation members who met with 'Arafat formed the impression that he is ready to take the political path, and the talks between Husayn and 'Arafat were helpful. Last night our correspondent Arye Gus met with Khalaf.

[Begin recording] [Gus] We, the delegation members, did not go to Amman to ask for aid or to ask for money. This is what Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf said last night. We went to demand [lidrosh] peace from King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. That is our right and that is our historic responsibility. We must break the deadlock, break the ice, and emphasize to them that time is short and is working against the Arabs. The delegation members, 31 people including six mayors, met with King Husayn, but, prior to that, for the first time since 1967, they met with 'Arafat as a delegation from the territories.

[Gus] The delegation told 'Arafat: Oh, 'Arafat, here is the petition, before you. We are demanding a constructive dialogue with King Husayn so that he will be able to fulfill his task and bring about peace in the area. Among the delegation members were people who were considered in the past to be extremist and even communists. They stood in line and Yasir 'Arafat shook the hand of each and every one of them. After they had given him the petition signed by some 800 inhabitants of the territories, Hikmat al-Masri, Anwar al-Khatib, and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj spoke on behalf of the delegation. They congratulated 'Arafat on his safe departure from Tripoli and lawyer ('Isam al-'Anan) from Jerusalem gave the petition to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. It has been learned that 'Arafat is optimistic about the chances of achieving an agreement with Husayn and that in the near future he will return for further meetings with the king. The delegation leaders formed the impression that 'Arafat is prepared to follow the political path and is sincerely interested in reaching an agreement with Husayn. Our role, Sabri Khalaf said, is to be the lever prompting 'Arafat to join the political process under the leadership of King Husayn. From the king, with whom they met the day before yesterday, the delegation members heard encouraging remarks.

[Gus] We left the king with great hopes, Khalaf said, adding: We were very pleased with what we heard from him and with the promises to achieve peace in the area. It has also been reported from Amman that King Husayn explained that he regarded the PLO as the legal and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, but he refrained from giving the delegation members any details about the way the talks went. We will not abandon you, he promised the members of the delegation from the territories, some of whom will return today and the rest of whom will return next week. [end recording]

Ousted Ramallah Mayor Permitted To Return Home

TA011258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The ousted mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, will be returning to his town within a short time. Yesterday he was told that the order restricting him to living within the town limits of Jericho has been rescinded.

Buses Stoned in West Bank Refugee Camp 1 March

TA011440 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] An Egged bus was stoned this afternoon when it was driving through the Al-Jalazun refugee camp. The front window was smashed but there were no injuries. The security forces have begun searching for the stone throwers. This morning another bus was stoned in Al-Jalazun, but no damage was done. A concrete roadblock was erected this morning in the same place, but it was removed by the security forces.

Egypt's 'Ali on Relations With Israel

TA020712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that people in Israel are exaggerating when they describe a gloomy state of bilateral relations. In a talk with our envoy in Cairo, the Egyptian foreign minister said that the peace agreement between the two countries is not a matter for argument, not in Egypt. Arguments inside or outside Israel would not be worthwhile either. Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Aharon Barne'a, spoke with Kamal Hasan 'Ali last night in his Cairo office.

[Begin Barne'a recording] Egypt is adhering to and honoring all the bilateral, regional, and international agreements. The agreement it signed with Israel is included in the framework of the bilateral and international agreements to which Egypt is committed. This is what Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told us, and although he asked us not to record his remarks, the atmosphere was definitely warm and welcoming and the man expressed himself with great warmth when he spoke about the agreement, the peace agreement, and the future of relations with Israel.

Egypt's signature on the agreement, 'Ali told us, was neither a political maneuver nor a passing matter; it is aimed at achieving a clear objective, the attainment of a comprehensive, just, and viable peace in the Middle East. Right at the beginning of the meeting 'Ali complained that Israel went to war in Lebanon only about 45 days after the completion of the Sinai evacuation, when everyone was expecting the golden age in relations between the two countries to materialize.

'Ali promised that Egypt's renewal of relations with Arab countries would not, under any circumstances, be at the expense of relations with Israel, and he disclosed that no Arab country with whom we are in contact has asked us to damage our relations with Israel. 'Ali called upon the Government of Israel to permit the 160 PNC members, the PLO parliament, composed of inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, to leave to participate in the council's upcoming congress, since this, he said, would increase 'Arafat's power and his dependence on the inhabitants of the territories, who are calling for an agreement between 'Arafat and King Husayn, something that would lead both of them to join the political process. [end recording]

Ambassador to Cairo on Israeli-Egyptian Relations

TA020725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason has said that he has no doubts that Egypt will continue to honor the peace agreement between the two countries. In his first interview since the normalization process between the two countries was frozen, Ambassador Sason expressed his thoughts on his difficult role in Cairo these days and on the future of relations. We will play a part of the interview, which is to broadcast in full on Saturday, 3 March, on the "Weekly Newsreel." Our correspondent in Cairo, Aharon Barne'a, spoke with Ambassador Sason.

[Begin Sason recording] Any comparison between what is happening to the Lebanese-Israeli security agreement and the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement is something I view with gravity and I strongly recommend that you beware of such comparisons. I also do not accept generalizations, often heard in various places, about the value of an Arab signature and so on.

I want to tell you: I, myself, believe — and I do not think this is a false belief — I believe in the firmness of the agreement, the peace agreement between us and Egypt, which sprang from, and is still based on Egyptian political-strategic interests and on Egypt's view of its own role as leader of the Arab world. [end recording]

High Egyptian Delegation Visits Tabah Area

TA011527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] A top Egyptian delegation visited the Tabah area controlled by Egypt. The delegation was headed by Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid. The delegation says that this is a routine visit aimed at examining the installations and the customs post in the area.

Israel Request To Join ILO Asian Branch Approved

TA011413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The ILO has approved Israel's request to join its Asian branch. In the managing board of the organization, which convened in Geneva, 32 countries voted for the decision to incorporate Israel into this branch, while 16 countries voted against. Israel's representative, Gid'on Ben-Yisra'el, told our correspondent Asher Schwartz that the vote is a great achievement in view of the pressures exerted by the Arab countries.

Correction to RAKAH Paper Becomes Daily

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "RAKAH Paper Becomes Daily, Seeks Funds," published in the 29 February Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, p I 7:

headline should read:

RAKAH Daily Seeks Funds To Continue Publication

first paragraph, line nine:

...it has become a daily following a subscription campaign... (changing word "weekly" to "daily")

Further on OAU Council of Ministers' Session

Kenyan 'Reservations' Over Budget

EA011644 Nairobi KNA in English 1039 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Nairobi: The OAU Council of Ministers yesterday approved the budget for the 1984-85 financial year. The budget amounting to $1,651,935 over that an increase of 17 percent over the budget for the OAU year ending on 31 May 1984. [sentence as received]

Making his country's reservation over the entire budget, Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, told the council that the budget should remain at the same level as that of last year of $23,613,326 because of the points raised by the Board of External Auditors who had pointed out a number of shortcomings on expenditure by the OAU Secretariat. The minister also expressed concern over the nonpayment of contributions by member states resulting in arrears to the tune of over $40 million.

Pointing out that countries which paid their assessed dues on time, like Kenya, did so at the expense of their countries' development programs, Mr Mwangale suggested levying interest on outstanding contributions by OAU member states. He suggested a rate of 10 percent in respect of arrears outstanding thereafter.

His suggestion was received with mixed feelings, and resulted in heated debate with some delegations feeling that time had come for member states to impose sanctions on themselves, but with others feeling that this suggestion would result in some members being barred from attending meetings and thus throwing the OAU into the problem of quorum. [as recieved]

Calling for an austerity budget and one that is realistic to be approved, Mr Mwangale told his colleagues that there was no point in passing a budget of $25 million dollars while the council was so sure that that figure could not be raised. For these reasons, the Kenyan minister suggested that the coming budget be frozen to remain at the level of the year due to end on 31 May this year of $23 million.

Mr Mwangale also expressed concern over travel expenses by the Secretariat, long-distance telephone calls, while letters could have achieved the same results, and other gross mismanagement pointed out by the auditors.

After protracted debate, Mr Mwangale agreed with his colleagues for the budget as suggested to be approved, provided a rider was put on it saying this was the last time the council would approve such a budget, and called for the Secretariat to exercise austerity in future expenditures.

The Kenyan delegation moved into full swing yesterday when all three committees of the Council of Ministers started sitting simultaneously.

The plenary [session] has now embarked on the discussion of the Liberation Committee and will then take up the other items allocated to it.

Five Countries Request Refunds

AB011619 Lagos NAN in English 1531 GMT 1 Mar 84

[By James Bello]

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 1 (NAN) — Nigeria and four other countries, Senegal, Congo, Kenya, and Zaire, have asked the OAU to refund the expenses they incurred for the OAU Peacekeeping Force in Chad, the East African correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports. The five states contributed troops to an OAU Peacekeeping Force sent to Chad to replace Libyan troops and ensure a cease-fire between the warring factions in the country.

The organisation is owing Nigeria 80 million dollars (about 60 million naira), according to briefs circulated to OAU foreign ministers currently meeting in Addis Ababa. Nigeria contributed the largest number of troops to the peace-keeping force, which was withdrawn in late 1982.

Conference sources in Addis Ababa told NAN today that the ministers had decided to defer the issue till the (?next) summit of the heads of state and governments which is scheduled for May in Conakry, Guinea.

Kenya, whose troops were in Chad to observe the behaviour of the peace-keeping force, is said to have unilaterally deducted [words indistinct] its annual contribution to the organisation. Conference sources also said that the general view among the foreign ministers was that the "OAU is in the red" and would find it difficult to meet Nigeria's request.

The sources added that even if all the debtor member-nations cleared their outstanding arrears of contributions, amounting to 34.27 million dollars (about N25.6 million), and fully paid up their assessments for 1983 and 1984, the OAU would still not be in a position to meet Nigeria's request.

Ghali Addresses Council

NC011926 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that during President Mubarak's talks with U.S. officials in Washington, the president asked the United States to speed up the process by which Namibia would gain its independence from South Africa.

Delivering a speech on behalf of Egypt to the OAU Ministerial Council this evening, Dr Ghali said Egypt is working to achieve peace in Africa and is helping African liberation movements. He added that Egypt invites the SWAPO delegation and representatives of African liberation movements to visit Cairo to discuss the needs of the Namibian people in their independence struggle.

Dr Ghali said the current situation in African liberation issues requires the consolidation and mobilization of all resources. He added that Egypt places its experts at the disposal of African countries in order to rebuild them.

He said Egypt's membership in the UN Security Council is dedicated to serving African issues and mobilizing world public opinion in support of these issues.

Over 20 ministers spoke at the same session. They all expressed support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence and denounced the racist regime in South Africa. They also called on the international community to increase material and military aid to the African Confrontation States to enable them to defend themselves against South Africa.

Contacts With RSA 'Endorsed'

AB020755 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, Mar 2 (AFP) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Thursday "endorsed" the recent contacts made by Mozambique and Angola with South Africa, OAU Assistant Secretary-General Paul Etiang said here. He described the endorsement by OAU foreign ministers as "a positive victory for African diplomacy." It also showed again "the readiness and willingness of African states to solve the problems created by South Africa — by peaceful means, if possible," he said.

The Etiang statement to journalists was challenged by Johnny Makatani, a spokesman for the African National Congress (ANC), which is outlawed in South Africa, where it is struggling against the white-minority regime's racial segregation (apartheid) policy.

Mr Makatani said the foreign ministers had simply expressed their solidarity with Mozambique and Angola, and their sympathy for the two countries' position.

Maputo's and Luanda's contacts with Pretoria come as a sharp reversal of the Frontline States' policy of minimal political links with South Africa.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge told the council that his country could not carry alone the burden of Namibia's independence struggle.

Assistant Secretary-General Etiang said the Ministerial Council here also voiced support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is fighting for Namibian independence. The OAU considers UN Security Council Resolution 435 as the only "authentic, and therefore acceptable," solution to the Namibian question, Mr Etiang said. The resolution calls for South African withdrawal from Namibia, the presence of UN forces for a transitional period, and free elections leading to independence.

A SWAPO representative said during Thursday's debate that the elimination of apartheid was a necessary condition for a lasting peace in southern Africa. His movement asked the OAU ministers for military materiel — including weapons and ammunition, trucks and jeeps, and uniforms — to help SWAPO continue its struggle against South African forces.

Further on Contacts During OAU Meetings

Libyan Official, Onu Meet

LD291957 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jumada al Ulla 25, Feb 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison People's Bureau, yesterday met with Dr Peter Onu, deputy secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, and discussed the current situations in Africa.

Dr Onu hailed the great work of the revolution's leader for African unity and his steadfast stand against colonialist schemes.

He also praised the Jamahiriyah for her unequivocal support for the African liberation movements.

He said that this support stems from the principled stand of the Great Al Fatih Revolution in support of the liberation movements against colonialism.

He also hailed the Jamahiriyah for creating suitable working conditions for the Organisation of African Unity.

Egyptian, Malagasy Officials Meet

NC011223 Cairo MENA in English 1105 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 1 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met here today with the Foreign Minister of Madagascar Jean Bemananjara. The two officials lead their countries' delegations to the current meetings of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity.

Spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, said following the meeting, which lasted more than one hour, that the two ministers exchanged views and ideas on the topical African issues, particularly Chad and the Western Sahara.

Ways and means of promoting relations between Egypt and Magadascar were also discussed, Ambassador Sidqi said.

Ambassador Sidqi said that during the coming few weeks, an agreement will be signed between the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa and Madagascar to provide that country with experts in various fields of development.

He said that the two ministers had also agreed to exchange visits and continue their diplomatic consultations.

The meeting is an indication of the steady improvement in relations between Madagascar and Egypt.

Dr Butrus Ghali also met with Acting Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity Peter Onu. They discussed the financial and administrative affairs of the organisation, with special emphasis on Egyptian representation in the organisation's General Secretariat.

Dr Ghali called for better representation, especially as regards the top echelon of the Secretariat.

Telecommunications Conference Ends in Blantyre
MB011000 Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 22 Feb 84 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The Fourth Southern Africa Telecommunications Administrations (SATA) Conference ended on an optimistic note at Kwacha International Conference Centre in Blantyre yesterday.

A communique issued at the end of the deliberations noted with satisfaction that the commissioning of earth stations for satellite communication in Lesotho and Swaziland will contribute greatly towards inter-country services within the region. Member countries were urged to make maximum use of these facilities.

Noting that the microwave links between Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana were now in the final stages of testing, the conference urged member countries to speed up the introduction of inter-country subscriber dialling.

Mozambique is making progress in its efforts to improve communications services between the ports of Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, and the rest of the countries in southern Africa. These efforts include the construction of domestic satellite earth stations at Beira, Nampula, and Maputo. The conference also commended efforts by the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission for mobilising the necessary finances for the development of telecommunications in southern Africa, said the communique.

The conference began on February 14. Delegates came from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi with observers from ITU.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets Bendjedid Before Departure for Tunis

LD011203 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, 1 Mar (APS) — The president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, Chadli Bendjedid received the member of the Politburo and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia before his departure for Tunis as a personal representative of President Chadli Bendjedid at the marking of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Tunisian Destour Party. This was at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba. After the celebrations, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia will pay an official visit to Tunisia leading an important FLN delegation.

Foreign Minister Returns From OAU Meeting

LD011316 Algiers APS in English 1041 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Addis-Ababa, 1 Mar (APS) — Foreign Miniser Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who headed the Algerian delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council, returned to Algiers last night. He was seen off at the airport by his Ethiopian counterpart Goshu Wolde.

During his visit to Addis Ababa, he held talks with heads of delegations of Zimbabwe, Guinea Bissau, Rwanda, Upper Volta, Nige, and Nigeria. They examined essentially the evolution of the African situation concerning the problems of Chad, Namibia, and Western Sahara.

Report on 21 Feb Speech

PM291128 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Feb 84 p 3

[APS dispatch: "Algeria-Ethiopia — A Cooperation Destined To Develop Rapidly"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa — In a speech delivered at a dinner given in his honor last night by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Mr Goshu Wolde, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign minister, recalled the many factors which bring the two countries together, be it the similarity of their struggles, the convergence of their ideals, or the incalculable contribution each has made in its own way in arousing the African peoples' awareness and liberating our continent.

The minister then referred to the difficult period through which the continental organization is passing, stressing that they are due "to foreign interference naturally, but also to African compliance and connivance."

"The OAU," the foreign minister stated, "has, however, taken up the challenge thanks to the sacrifices of some if not the same countries, and to the efforts of others. It has succeeded in regaining its balance, and the 19th summit was a resounding success." In this connection, the foreign minister stated, it is impossible to over emphasize the eminently positive contribution made by Ethiopia and more especially, the minister said, by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who, since becoming chairman, has constantly made laudable efforts to find just and lasting solutions to certain problems which threatened to endanger our organization's very existence.

In this connection, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi stressed that on the Chadian, West Saharan, and southern African questions, the two countries have the same concerns and advocate the same solutions. "On these questions and many others, and to ensure that dialogue can replace confrontation everywhere, our desire is to continue and extend consultation and cooperation between us," the foreign minister continued.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also emphasized South-South cooperation, which is, he stressed, "the only thing that can give us the status of equal partners in our relations with the industrialized North."

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi recalled that this is Algeria's constant policy, which "has already made it possible to establish sound and multifaceted relations with a large number of African countries to which it is now my mission to add socialist Ethiopia."

The foreign minister concluded his speech by stating that "cooperation between our two countries is certainly destined to undergo rapid development. The friendship and solidarity which bind our two peoples and their leaders are certain to contribute to its full development."

ASH-SHA'B Views SDAR Right to Membership in OAU

PM011140 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Right Direction"]

[Text] The 40th OAU ministerial council session opens today in the Ethiopian capital. This happens to coincide with the struggling Saharan people's celebration of the eighth anniversary of the declaration of their republic on the liberated part of their land.

The two events, though ordinary, are closely interlinked and affect and influence one another, the Saharan People, and the OAU.

On the one hand the Saharan people are celebrating the eighth anniversary of founding their real state on the liberated territory of their homeland, while on the other they are still the target of a blatant invasion by an African state that has flouted the continental organization's charter and failed to respect its resolutions.

This is doubly serious, for this is the first time on the African Continent and probably anywhere in the world that a country that was colonized has become a colonizer. In addition, that country has violated a fundamental principle of the OAU Charter, which is to respect the borders inherited on independence.

The other serious aspect, which is the worse and more bitter fact, is that some African countries continue to unjustifiably support the aggressor not only in the attempt to deny the Saharan Republic, which has built its state on the greater part of its

homeland after liberating it, the legitimate right to join the OAU, but also in undermining the credibility of this organization.

Although these countries have a right to adopt stands, they undoubtedly have no right to adopt stands opposed to the principles agreed on the African and international levels and to encourage actions of which one day they themselves will be the victims. With such attitudes they are consecrating the "law of the jungle" on the African Continent.

While Africa is preparing to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of its organization, it is facing many complex problems that require joint efforts, cooperation, and the avoidance of conflicts that serve only its enemies. If there are those who sacrifice the organization and the future of the continent's people for the sake of their interests and expansionist designs, the time has come for us to rally around the organization, faithfully apply its charter, and curb those who want to create for themselves new borders other than those they inherited on independence.

There is no doubt that the Saharan Republic has more than once expressed its desire to join the OAU or that it willingly agreed to concede its right to participate in the 19th ministerial council session and the current session. After all these positive stands by the Saharan republic and after the Moroccan regime's intentions have been exposed by its refusal to submit to the OAU resolutions, we see no excuse for those who have supported that regime to continue to pursue this misguided course.

So this is no time for intransigence or for denying the Saharan republic's unquestionably legitimate right to join the OAU; rather it is time to face the dangers threatening the continent.

LIBYA

Tripoli Parade Marks Birth of Jamahiriyah

LD012221 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Mar (JANA) — A big popular parade marched through the streets of Tripoli this evening to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the people's authority and the birth of the first jamahiriyah in history. The popular conferences joined the march which marks the start of the people's celebrations of this great occasion.

The procession, which is the biggest ever in Tripoli, was joined by the bands of the girls military academy, the arts institutes, the industrial academy and the naval academy in addition to the scouts.

2 March Celebrations Outlined

NC020730 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The celebrations committee has drawn out a program for the celebration that will take place today at 1530 in Tripoli's Green Square. Those participating in the celebrations will include the armed people's platoons, the [word indistinct] student youth, the Cavalry Corps, the military school students, the Al-Fatih youth and scouts, the local defense battalions, and the strugglers and masses of the vocational and production conferences.

MOROCCO

Rabat on Lamrani's Meeting With U.S. Leaders

LD020021 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani was received today at the White House by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting was attended by U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, the ambassadors of the two countries, and members of the Moroccan delegation. Before that, Mohamed Karim Lamrani attended a luncheon banquet given in his honor by George Bush.

SUDAN

Numayri, Lagu Discuss 'Problems, Peace'

EA011604 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The leader-president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, today received Josef Lagu, second vice president of the republic, at the People's Palace.

Josef Lagu confirmed that the Sudanese can solve their own problems without any external intervention, in the same manner they solved the southern problem by signing the Addis Ababa Agreement in 1972.

Josef Lagu said that he assured President Numayri that the peacemakers place themselves at his excellency's disposal at any time so as to help consolidate peace in the south. He said that if some brothers err we can bring them back to the correct path.

He added that he offered his congratulations to President Numayri on the occasion of National Unity Day.

Further on Lagu Statement

JN011606 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Mar (SUNA) — Sudanese Second Vice President Joseph Lagu emphasized in a press statement today that the Sudanese people are able to solve their own problems with their own hands without foreign intervention, as they did with the problem of southern Sudan with the conclusion of the Addis Ababa agreement in 1972.

Lagu said that those who made peace are currently putting themselves at the disposal of peace in southern Sudan, alluding to the fact that those who signed the Addis Ababa agreement are still alive and are ready to serve the homeland. He added that the Sudanese people want peace and the continuation of development

projects in the south, explaining that the incidents that are taking place there are not out of the Sudanese authorities' control. Lagu said that if some of the brothers behaved wrongly, the Sudanese authorities are able to either restore them to the correct path or control their activities if they do not respond.

Foreign Minister on Ties With U.S., USSR

GF011824 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Feb 84 p 21

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Ahmad Hanqah at the minister's office in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Hanqah] Is Sudanese-U.S. cooperation an interest or a strategy?

[Muhammad Mirghani] We cooperate with numerous countries and we have warm relations and contacts with the United States, China, Romania, Yugoslavia, and West European countries. We have no limits in our cooperation, contacts, and friendship and there are no ideological reasons. All we would make clear is that our foreign relations are controlled by our country's interests, our foreign policy, and the nonaligned policy.

[Haqnah] You habe not referred to the Sudanese-Soviet relations.

[Muhammad Mirghani] The Sudanese-Soviet relations have been undergone considerable deterioration. I can say that they are not what we desire for various reasons and because of the many circumstances through which we have passed. It is our conviction that Sudan's relations should be balanced between the two superpowers. If it is unbalanced with one, it is not our fault at all. However, we desire a balance between the two superpowers because we are a nonaligned state.

[Hanqah] Does this mean that you have chosen the Western bloc?

[Muhammad Mirghani] As I mentioned earlier, we work to find the balance between the Eastern and Western blocs and I also mentioned that unfortunately, circumstances have changed the course of our relations with the Soviet Union and have made them unbalanced. We shall continue to desire them to be balanced because, as I said, we are a nonaligned state.

ETHIOPIA

Economic Cooperation Talks With USSR Begin

EA011347 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 0400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] A USSR-Ethiopia economic cooperation meeting opened yesterday at the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and General Planning Department Committee Office.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Mersie Ejigu, head of general planning in the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and General Planning Department, with the rank of minister, and COPWE Central Committee alternate member. Comrade Mersie expressed confidence that the high-level USSR economic delegation will acquire a deep understanding of the Ethiopian revolution and economic developments during their current discussions and tour.

Comrade Mersie explained that the delegation had come to Ethiopia on the eve of the 10th anniversary of our revolution, and at a time when we are (?strengthening) our nomination plan for (?ways of implementation). The presence of the delegation in Ethiopia is timely.

Comrade Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Planning Committee, said the people and government of the USSR are genuinely interested in the development of the Ethiopian revolution, and the development efforts being made in the economic, social, and cultural fields. Comrade Lakhtin said that we are very happy that you are on the eve of establishing the partyafter a long and bitter struggle. [sentence as heard] He expressed his confidence that cooperation in economic and other fields between the two countries would further be developed.

Briefs

Delegation Returns From DPRK — A 14-member Ethiopian delegation led by Bilelign Mandefro, education minister and COPWE CentralCommittee member, returned home today at the end of a working visit to the DRPK. [Summary][Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 28 Feb 84 LD]

SEYCHELLES

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

BK011414 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1156 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Phnom Penh (SPK) March 1 — Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has arrived in the Republic of Seychelles, beginning his tour abroad. He was welcomed on his arrival by Seychelles Foreign Minister Maxime Ferrari and members of diplomatic corps.

Hun Sen had talks with Maxime Ferrari, who affirmed that the friendship between the two countries has developed incessantly.

Maxime Ferrari underlined that the visit of the Kampuchean delegation has helped in further consolidating the two countries' friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen also met with Minister of National Development Jacques Hodoul and General Secretary of the People's Progressive Front of Seychelles G. Sinomon.

uf subsectCHAD

French Premier To Visit 'Toward End' of March

AB011001 Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Mar (AFP) — The French secretary of state for defense, Jean Gatel, who was on a visit to Chad, announced on Wednesday just prior to leaving Ndjamena for Bangui, that French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will visit Chad toward the end of March.

(At the Hotel Matignon [Prime Minister's Office] in Paris, it was confirmed on Wednesday night that the French prime minister would visit Chad as part of a tour of several African countries in March.)

The French secretary of state, who arrived in Ndjamena on Monday, inspected the arrangements of Operation Manta in Chad on Tuesday and Wednesday. He went to Ati (400 km north of Ndjamena), Moussoro, and Salal (400 and 600 km, respectively) north of Ndjamena, where elements of the Legion and Marine Infantry are stationed.

During his visit and the talks he had with President Hissein Habre, who received him for 1 hour on Tuesday, Jean Gatel pointed out that Operation Manta would be maintained "as long as threats of destabilization exist in Chad and as long as the aggression of which Chad is a victim continues." "The French Government's interest in Chad will be clearly demonstrated with the French prime minister's visit at the end of the month," Mr Gatel stated, stressing that the 3,000 French soldiers sent to Chad demonstrates that interest.

(?Talking about) the French condemnation of "Libyan aggression in northern Chad," the secretary of state declared: "Last August we noted an aggression from the north (of Chad). That aggression is now taking on different aspects. We have to adapt our assistance to legitimate Chadian forces in accordance with a threat that has probably taken on a new aspect."

Mr Gatel stressed the need to supply elements of Operation Manta with faster and more mobile equipment. He also indicated that French forces will never withdraw from Chad before the evacuation of Libyan troops from that country. "Our strategy will not change," Jean Gatel said, and expressed the French Government's confidence in General Jean Poli, commander in chief of Operation Manta.

Jean Gatel also described the morale of the French soldiers in Chad as "very good" and that they are "full of determination."

On the talks he had in the Chadian capital, Jean Gatel recalled some of the principles of the French Government's policy in Chad, emphasizing that Paris was "very much attached to the stability of Chad, as it is attached to the stability of every part of the world and Africa."

Stability in Africa, especially French-speaking Africa, depends largely on stability in Chad, and "that is why we condemn anything that can be the source of imbalance and bring about instability," the French secretary of state for defense added.

Jean Gatel concluded by expressing the hope that France can be "an architect in the reconciliation between factions leading to a national reconciliation," without necessarily "involving itself deeply in the internal affairs" of Chad. "Our military presence in Chad is only a means of finding a diplomatic solution to the problems of that country," Mr Gatel stated.

Shortly after making this statement, the secretary of state left Ndjamena for Bangui.

ZAIRE

GDR Deputy Minister Schewirtz Arrives for Talks

AB012015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1542 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Mar (AZAP) — Mr Schewirtz, GDR deputy minister of commerce, arrived in Kinshasa on Thursday from Berlin via Brazzaville on a 24-hour mission to Zaire.

Approached by AZAP, Mr Schewirtz stated that he will take the opportunity offered by his visit to Kinshasa to hold discussions with Zairian authorities on questions regarding the promotion of cooperation between Zaire and the GDR, and more precisely, in the field of foreign trade.

Earlier, Citizen Donge, secretary in charge of foreign trade, welcomed the German statesman on behalf of the Executive Council.

Mr Feldbauer, GDR ambassador to Zaire, and Citizen Kalonji Tehikala, director of the European Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs, also greeted the minister.

IVORY COAST

Moroccan Envoy Meets With Houphouet-Boigny

AB020915 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Friendship, solidarity, and brotherhood are the key words used to describe the cooperation between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Ivory Coast. It is within this framework that King Hassan II's message to President Houphouet-Boigny can be seen. The message was handed to the head of state yesterday at noon at his Cocody residence by Abass el Fassi, the Moroccan monarch's special envoy, who made a statement to the press after the audience. Here is the statement he made on that occasion:

[Begin El Fassi recording] It is a great honor for me to be received by His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny. During our talk, I conveyed to him a personal message from His Majesty Hassan II. It was a message of friendship, solidarity, and brotherhood.

Also during the audience, I was proud and delighted to realize that the relations between His Majesty Hassan II and His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny are privileged relations, and that the ties between the two countries are based on brotherhood, friendship, and mutual respect.

It is quite normal that His Majesty Hassan II should brief his brother, President Houphout-Boigny of Ivory Coast, from time to time on issues concerning the African continent, African unity, and the OAU, as well as problems facing two Third World countries which play an active role on the international scene. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Doe Health Problems Noted; Not Believed Serious

AB020800 Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Brussels, Mar 2 (AFP) — Visiting Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe was unable to meet European Commission President Gaston Thorn as scheduled Thursday because of health problems, diplomatic sources said. Mr Doe, whose condition was not believed to be serious, had a consultation today at Brussels Military Hospital to which he is to return tomorrow for a second visit, hospital sources added.

The Liberian leader's entourage refused to comment on his state of health.

Reportage on Doe's Visit to Belgium

For Monrovia and AFP reportage on Head of State Samuel Doe's visit to Belgium, including his meeting with Belgian King Baudouin, and remarks at a dinner hosted by Belgian Prime Minister Martens, see the Belgium subsection of the Benelux section of the 2 March Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Details of Draft Constitution Released

AB011315 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Monrovia, Mar 1 (AFP) — Liberia's ruling Military Council has approved the revised draft constitution for the Second Republic, officials said here. Elections Commission sources said the document is now ready to be approved by referendum this month, without giving any date for the referendum.

(The ban on politics imposed after the 1980 coup is expected to be lifted next month in anticipation of returning this West African state to democratic rule on April 12 next year, the fifth anniversary of the military takeover.)

The draft constitution says that only people of Negro or black descent should qualify for citizenship in the Second Republic. They should have at least one Liberian parent at birth. The draft also says that only natural born Liberians of not less than 35 years of age with real property valued at not less than 25,000 dollars can qualify for the office of president or vice-president, who cannot both come from the same county.

The form of government shall be republican with three separate branches — the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. The multi-party system would be the essence of democracy for free competition of ideas expressed by political parties, the document said.

Laws, decrees, or measures to create a one-party state shall be declared unconstitutional, the draft constitution adds. Emergency powers do not include the power to suspend or abrogate the constitution, dissolve the legislature, or suspend or dismiss the judiciary.

No constitutional amendement shall be promulgated during any state of emergency, while the writ of habeas corpus shall remain available and exercisable at all times, and shall not be suspended on account of any state of emergency, the document says.

NIGERIA

Cheysson 25 February Lagos Press Conference

AB011205 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in English 1125 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Press conference by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held in Lagos on 25 February]

[Excerpts] Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen, I didn't come here simply to revive old and very pleasant memories, but I came here on behalf of the president of the French Republic to express to the head of state and Government of Nigeria the importance and significance we attach to our relations with this big country. In economic terms, relations between the two are quite remarkable. Quite remarkable in that Nigeria is our first trade partner in Africa south of the Sahara, and by far, and that some 180 French companies should have permanent installations here in Nigeria in all fields — investment, trading, banking, oil production, public works, contracting, in almost every field.

[Question] Lagos has been buzzing with secret talks on Chad. We know the two of you have been discussing Chad at some considerable length. Can you tell us what progress has been made for getting the various factions ready for a reconciliation?

[Cheysson] Well, should I tell you that we did not discuss Chad, you would not believe me, so I shall not try. Yes, we considered, may I say, every international issue which is hot at the present time. We talked about Namibia. We talked about the situation in the northwest of Africa. We talked about the international economic situation which is very hot indeed. We made short reference to the Middle East, and of course we talked about the neighboring country, Chad.

It gave me a chance to renew the expression of the principles which guide us in Chad. We were called in Chad at the time when another foreign armed force had entered Chad. We waited and waited until there could be no doubt that there had been foreign armed intervention. Then we sent our troops there in limited numbers in order that fire should cease, and it was so. With one (?exception) only, there has been no shooting, there has been no more war, open, large military war in Chad since we came. In particular, there has been no direct confrontation between Libyan and French forces. It is true that everything was done so that this should not happen. Fire has ceased, the advance southwards of forces has stopped, and the problem has not become an issue between East and West, between Moscow and Washington. You know, it was not that easy to avoid it.

That is what has been done. But this is not an objective in itself. The objective is that the Chadians can decide on their future in a united Chad — of course united, who, who in Africa, who in the world could think of a non-united Chad — a united sovereign independent Chad within the borders recognized by the international community. The only purpose of our troops there is that the Chadians can decide between themselves — we have nothing to do in their decision — with, we hope, the assistance of their African friends, and, of course, under the aegis of the regional organization. Where there is a regional organization, it is its responsibility, and there is no better framework to organize, patronize, and push negotiations between the various political forces of the country. Political forces representing all parts of Chad, not only the north.

So it is all political forces. Some are on the side of the government, some are on the other side, the opposition. We wish that both government and opposition, forces supporting the government, forces supporting the opposition, should meet and decide on the institutional, constitutional process enabling the Chadians to decide finally who is the head of state, who is the government. During the transitional period, peace must be maintained in Chad. This is the purpose of the presence of our forces. As soon as there is another way to maintain peace in Chad our forces will withdraw, at the same time as the other foreign forces. But the sooner foreign forces can leave Chad, the better.

My president has said several times we will not stay in Chad one day more than the other side. We will not stay in Chad one day more than is needed to protect Chad from civil war, while the Chadians decide on their future. But two principles, of course, for us are essential: Borders of a sovereign state cannot be changed by violence or war, or under constraint. The head of state recognized by the African community cannot be changed by violence and certainly not through the will of one or two countries, however concerned they can feel about the political situation. It is up to the Chadians to decide how the constitutional processes can work. In between, for us, there is one head of state recognized by the African community. We recognize him as such because the African community has done so. We did not choose him. Before, it was another one. We were supporting him in exactly the same manner. That's how it is. But I repeat, the sooner we can leave Chad with our military forces, the sooner one could find answers to the problems of security in the region without the presence of any foreign forces, the better.

[Question] I take it from your rather long answer in English about talks about Chad here in Nigeria that during the last months during which you visited Tripoli, you really haven't made much progress on getting the disparate factions together under the OAU or any other potential form. Is that a correct interpretation?

[Cheysson] By the way, I do not much like the word faction. It appears to be rather unpleasent. I prefer to talk about political forces. Why shouldn't I respect political forces in Chad as I do political forces in America or in France?

[Question] As you wish.

[Cheysson] I don't think that in France we would like to be called a faction. That's just a question of wording.

Now, it's not up to us to advance. The main problem is that Chadians should meet, Chadians of all political colours. This is the main issue. It failed in Addis Ababa when, upon the invitation of the chairman of OAU, there was a meeting on 9 January. We, although not African, expressed our views, and I will repeat it; we are critical of the refusal of President Hissein Habre to go there. He is the presently recognized head of state. He had been recognized at the OAU level at the 19th session, the 19th summit of the OAU, and every guarantee had been given that on his arrival he would be treated as a head of state. We cannot understand why he did not go. Could there have been a meeting then, between Chadians, as one of them was recognized by most African countries as head of state and the other was not? I do not know, but he should have tried. Anyway, that failed.

There must be, there must be another trial. I read in the press that the OAU is ready to give the necessary cover, chairmanship, assistance, organization, and structuring for a meeting between all Chadian forces. We would welcome that. Of course, we have no place there, we are not African. This would be a meeting between Chadians and with, we hope, the assistance of other Africans. But certainly not of non-Africans. The other side of the coin is to see that the present military situation should be at least frozen, and if possible, moved in the direction of withdrawal of foreign forces. We are ready to contribute to any kind of discussion on that, to any possible progress on that. At the very minimum, ensure that there is no fire, that there is no firing, no military operation. Still better, see how there could be withdrawal, and at the same time guaranteeing that civil war is not going to start immediately again. Our position is very clear. I

think that in the beginning of my tour, one point I made has been remembered since: France will not accept that this be dealt with through war. We would not support those Chadians that are at present the recognized authority in Ndjamena in a war in the north. We will not support them. We will not. But we will not accept that forces from the north should try and conquer the rest of Chad by force. We will not.

[Question] You mentioned that you recognize Hissein Habre though you did not put him there. But it is not an open secret that if Hissein Habre came to power, it was with French support.

[Cheysson] By no means, as far as I know. I am so surprised that I want the question to be repeated. We had no force in Chad when he came to power, and certainly it was not our support that made him head of state. And you know very well at that time our support was going to the head of state as recognized, and he was called Goukouni Oueddei.

[Question] Lastly, what are your impressions from the recent meetings you had with Libyan authorities.

[Cheysson] We do not recognize a head of state. We take note of who is recognized as head of state and just now, and the chairman of the OAU does not deny it, neither do members of the OAU, just how Hissein Habre is recognized as head of state. He was invited by President Mengistu to Addis Ababa as president of Chad. Therefore, the mistake, the political blunder he made in not going, as he had been invited as the president of Chad. We have not made him head of state, we simply note that the others recognize him as such, and we always insist for every country on independence, integrity, and sovereignty. The head of state is the symbol of sovereignty. It is not up to foreigners to decide one day, well, this one, I don't like him anymore. No, this would be a direct infringement of the sovereignty of a state. But if within the state, the people decide to change, that is their affair, not ours.

Impressions in Libya? Well, I felt very honored to be the one expressing in a very marked manner that we wanted to take the problems in Chad in their political dimension, that they would not be dealt with through war.

Secondly, one should not forget that our relations with Libya are on the whole pretty good. There are a large number of French people there cooperating with the Libyans in many fields, from oil to agricultural development and what, throughout the country. And this community of ours — I could check and confirm — is pretty happy out there, has excellent relations with the Libyans. Relations between France and Libya had been pretty good over the last twenty years or so. The Libyans in particular appreciate the fact that when there were direct threats on them the French immediately, immediately protested and denounced it publicly. I myself made a statement, almost two years ago now, protesting publicly because I had heard of certain threats which were building on Libya. Libya is a country, like another, that has a right to choose its head of state, its system, its regime, and to express itself as it wants. We haven't chosen Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. He is the recognized leader, not exactly the head of state, and we do take him as such, respect him as such. There, it was a chance for me, a very happy chance, to have a very long session with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Anyone of you who has met the leader of the Libyan people knows that an interview with him, well, remains in your mind. It's something extremely interesting and I was very interested.

STATESMAN on Libya's 'Aggressive Tendencies'

AB012002 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *THE NIGERIAN STATESMAN* welcomes the outcome of the recent bilateral talks between Nigeria and Libya. The paper remarks that the communique signed at the end of the talks is of immense significance to both countries as well as to Africa. *THE STATESMAN*, however, advises the Federal Military Government [FMG] to approach the agreement with utmost caution in view of the aggressive tendencies of Libya.

December Oil Production, Export Figures Released

AB011632 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Lagos, March 1 (NAN) Crude oil production in the country in December last year was 40,416,263 barrels, while 32,833,692 barrels were exported, the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] said in its monthly oil statistics released in Lagos today.

It said that the figures represented an average daily production of 1.3 million barrels, and an average export of 1.194 million barrels per day. The NNPC said that when compared to the level in November, production increased by [figure indistinct] percent and export by 5 percent.

The three Nigerian refineries got 5,966,945 barrels for processing and 3,197,173 barrels were supplied under the offshore processing arrangement to augument domestic refinery capacity.

The corporation said that the posted prices for the country's crude were 31.477 cents (about 23.50 naira) per barrel for the high quality grade and 29.206 (about N21.81) per barrel for the medium grade. Corresponding official selling prices were 30 cents (about N22.40) and 28 cents (about N20.90) per barrel for the high quality and medium grades of crude oil, respectively. [figures as received]

The NNPC said that prices remained constant during the month.

NLC Congress Ends, Issues 25-Point Resolution

AB020830 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Enugu, Mar 1 (NAN) — The NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] has called on the Federal Military Government not to do anything that could amount to an infringement on press freedom. In a 25-point resolution issued at the end of its Second Triennial Delegates Conference in Enugu today, the congress said that press freedom was "organically linked to the freedom of the people." It also urged the press to uphold the principles of responsible journalism.

The congress called on the federal government to reabsorb all workers affected by the dissolution of national and state assemblies,and order companies wishing to fold up to pay five years' salary to its workers to discourage planned economic sabotage of the country.

It condemned the flogging of workers in any part of the country, and urged the government to embark on job creation schemes to discourage further retrenchment. It called for the abrogation of tax on the gratuity of workers in the private sector in consonance with what obtained in the public sector.

It also wanted the government to grant autonomy to the industrial arbitration panel and abolish the national industrial court.

The congress called for free and functional education at all levels. and condemned the proliferation of universities in the country. It asked the government to transfer funding of education from the concurrent list to the exclusive list, and redesign school syllabuses to make them more technically oriented.

The congress also approved the decision of its National Executive Council to host the congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity in Nigeria in November.

Further on Situation Following Yola Strife

Sect Leader Arrested

AB011836 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Press reports from Lagos said that the leader of the fanatic Maitatsine sect in Yola, Musa Maitatsine, has been arrested. Mr Maitatsine declared today that even if he were killed, he has fulfilled his mission, adding that many have died for my sake.

Maitatsine Followers Arrested

AB011615 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Kaduna, March 1 (NAN) — Thirty-six men believed to be followers of the outlawed Maitatsine religious sect were yesterday rounded-up in Kaduna by security agents. Sources close to the State Police Headquarters told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that assorted types of weapons were recovered from them.

The sources said that police investigations had revealed that the men infiltrated into Kaduna from neighbouring states, and that their leader was identified as Alhaji Umaru Mohammed, of Hamadalahi Gillage in Gombe, Bauchi.

A senior police officer in the State Police Command confirmed the arrests, saying that the men would be charged to court soon.

Borno Police Urge Vigilance

AB011622 Lagos NAN in English 1544 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Maiduguri, March 1 (NAN) — The Borno commissioner of police, Alhaji Adamu Abubakar, yesterday in Maiduguri called on members of the public to be vigilant and to report any person or group of persons suspected to be followers of the Maitatsine group to the police.

In a statement signed by the police public relations officer, Mr Sanusi Fufai, the commissioner urged all the people living in the state not to panic in view of the religious disturbances in neighbouring Gongola.

The state capital, Maiduguri, experienced similar religious disturbances in 1982, in which more than 200 people lost their lives.

UPPER VOLTA

Intensified Struggle Against Reactionaries Urged

AB01198 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The weekly Ministerial Council meeting held today, 29 February 1984, took place between 0800 and 1530 under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state. The meeting examined and adopted a number of decrees, heard some reports, appointed some public servants, and dismissed others.

On the dismissals, the following soldiers are dismissed from the National Armed Forces for subversive and counterrevolutionary activities: Sergeant Ouedraogo Ousmane; Corporal Nia Adama; Corporal Nia Sidio; and Sergeant Major Ouedraogo Yacouba of the Gendarmerie.

Before adjourning, the meeting also noted with satisfaction the intensification of the class struggle resulting from the revolutionary measures of the government and CNR. The Revolutionary Upper Voltan Government appeals to the Upper Voltan people to further intensify their daily struggle against the reactionaries and counterrevolutionary organizations in the pay of the imperialists who are presently using every means, including subversion, calumny, and so on to overthrow our democratic and popular revolution. The Revolutionary Upper Voltan Government, which assumes all its responsibilities in the face of our people and history, will make every effort to crush counterrevolution and consolidate the revolution which is the hope of all struggling peoples. The fatherland or death, we will win!

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Meets WPC President Chandra

MB011357 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received in audience World Peace Council President Romesh Chandra, who has been visiting Angola at the head of an important delegation. Romesh Chandra's visit to Angola is related to the new situation in the southern part of the continent, which is moving toward the re-establishment of peace.

The day before yesterday, Romesh Chandra was received in audience by Secretary of State for Social Affairs Rodeth Teresa Maquina Gil, with whom he discussed the problem of people displaced by the war.

UNITA Communique on Struggle, Hostages

MB020902 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Communique by the UNITA Central Committee issued at UNITA Headquarters in Angola on 23 February 1984]

[Text] 1. The UNITA leadership supports the intentions of detente outlined by the MPLA and Western powers. However, UNITA considers such an exercise incomplete if UNITA is not part and parcel of the talks because only the end of civil war in Angola will enable an eventual withdrawal of the Cubans from our country.

2. Until that principle is implemented, UNITA is left with no other alternative but to step up the armed struggle for the liberation of the country from all foreign forces. Peace is indivisible. Thus, the UNITA armed forces carried out the following attacks on 22 and 23 February 1984:

a. On 22 February 1984 a FAPLA battalion of the 54th Brigade, supported by seven T-54 tanks, was destroyed when it attempted to break through our defense lines in the Lucusse area, Moxico. The tanks were driven and led by Cubans.

b. At the early hours of 23 February 1984, the enemy position at Kafunfo in Lunda's diamond region was attacked. The following results were achieved:

Seventy-seven foreign workers, including 16 British nationals were captured. The latter include geologist Neil; engineer Murphy; engineer Dennis Clauson; and engineer Robin Kennedy. Fifteen Filipinos, including engineer (Corado) Hernandez; electrician (Ernesto) Pacia; technician (Albino Tabas); technician (Rafael) Drez; and 45 Portuguese nationals were captured. Our forces also captured 14 FAPLA forces and destroyed 45 trucks belonging to Diamang Company. UNITA forces captured a quantity of diamonds which were ready for dispatch to Luanda by the foreign experts.

c. During these operations UNITA suffered 7 casualties [baixas] and 15 injured.

3. UNITA leadership alerts FAPLA and Cuban forces and the countries interested in the release of their nationals that any air or ground intervention against the hostage column will bring very serious consequences to the hostages. UNITA is only able to guarantee the unconditional release of the Portuguese nationals.

The struggle triumphs. United we shall win.

UNITA Headquarters in Angola on 23 February 1984, year of the anti-Cuban Patriotic Front.

[Signed] General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA

LESOTHO

Former Minister Pledges Ties With RSA If Elected

MB011657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Maseru, March 1, (SAPA) — A former Lesotho Cabinet minister, Mr Anthony Manyeli, says if he gains power in the coming general elections in the country, he will establish diplomatic relations between Lesotho and South Africa in the interest of good neighbourly relations between the governments of both countries.

Addressing a press conference in Maseru today, Mr Manyeli said it was "very important" that Lesotho establish diplomatic ties with South Africa, "because Lesotho's existence, economically, depends very much on South Africa than on any other country in the world."

Most of the people of Lesotho, able-bodied men who seek employment, were employed in South Africa, and consequently, Lesotho must have a diplomatic representative to represent these workers in South Africa, he said.

On Lesotho's planned elections, Mr Manyeli said he had doubts about Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan's sincerity to hold "genuine and fair elections."

Mr Manyeli said he was a member of the ruling Basotho National Party, but would wait until Dr Jonathan announced the introduction of an electoral law in the National Assembly, which was presently in session, to decide whether he would participate. Dr Jonathan had no chance of winning the elections and would lose his deposit if the elections were held, he said.

Mr Manyeli said he would go to Pretoria after the announcement of the election date to seek assistance in the same way that Dr Jonathan had done in 1965 at Lesotho's first general elections when South Africa donated maize and gave financial assistance to his country.

Mr Manyeli denied reports that he had attended secret talks in Pretoria in January between a delegation of Lesotho politicians and the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Asked to comment on the current peace initiatives between South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola, Mr Manyeli said he appreciated the initiatives "tremendously" and regarded them as a big step forward to achieving sound relations among the countries of southern Africa to bring about lasting peace and stability in the region.

He called on the Lesotho Government to undertake similar initiatives with South Africa for the sake of improving relations between the two countries.

Commentary Asks Rejection of RSA-Aided Alliance

MB011515 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is now clear that the country's politicians are busy with preparations for the elections. In the past, we told you of the preparations of the Maramatlou Freedom Party. Today we have found out the sources of the money used to buy their vehicles.

It is understood that the Boer government has suggested that these political parties form an alliance. Informed sources have it that there were talks between the Boer government and the following people who are said to be in full swing with the preparations to build a new party for one reason, but to them there is no one who likes the leadership of another [phrase as heard]. They are: Charles Dube Molapo of Mmathatha; Thomas Mofolo of Teyatenganeng; Rhoka Chaolane of Mogopong; Thabo Mokotso of Mma Ntsebo; Anthony Manyedi of Mogopong; and others.

It is understood that the advice given to them by the Boers is that they must unite and form one party so that they are able to get financial assistance from the Boer government.

Having watched one of these men, Mr Justice Thabo Mokotso, we know there have already been talks between him and the minister of foreign affairs for South Africa, Mr Pik Botha. Mr Mokotso, a priest in the Anglican Church, is, however, also a politician, a low-level one at that.

We were shocked by the Boer's radio broadcasts which broadcast the decision taken by these men and the Boers, and the announcement that Mr Makotso was a priest. As we have already said, each and everyone of these men we've mentioned wants to be leader of the party.

Our informant tells us that even that money that the Boers have given them to aid the new party onto its feet has already caused internal arguments because some of it has been used against the likes [as heard] of all. It is clear that the Boers like interfering into the politics of Lesotho, especially the elections to be held soon. It is also very clear that the whole show is being run by the Boers, and this shows that if the opposition were to take over the government, their government will be a puppet of the Boers.

We, as Basotho, are consoled by the fact that we have faith in Dr Leabua Jonathan, and because of it, we will not choose any other leader. We will not give the Boers the permission to lead us. It is for this reason that we are going to the elections knowing that peace is in the hands of Dr Leabua Jonathan and in the whole of the Basotho nation, as it is through it alone that we will be able to fight the hardships of the nation.

Briefs

New Sierra Leone Envoy— The Republic of Sierra Leone has appointed Mr Francis Eku Karemo as the new high commissioner to the Kingdom of Lesotho. He is based in Addis Ababa and is also ambassador to the OAU and Mozambique, and high commissioner to Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. [Excerpt] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Mar 84 MB]

MADAGASCAR

Briefs

Malagasy Ambassador to Belgium — The Malagasy Government has appointed Mr Christian Remi Richard as the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium, with residence in Brussels. The Belgian Government has given its consent to the appointment. [Text] [Antanan.rivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 28 Feb 84 MB]

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel On RSA Talks; Receives New Ambassador

MB011829 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, President Samora Machel receivedthe credentials of Stanislaw Szymanski, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Mozambique.

At the ceremony, the Mozambique head of state and new Polish ambassador to Mozambique noted that the international situation is characterized by growing tensions as a result of imperialism's maneuvers.

In his speech, President Samora Machel said the negotiations under way between Mozambique and South Africa are being held in the context of our country's peace policy aimed at finding a correct basis for establishing peace in this region of Africa.

LE MONDE Cites Mozambique Minister on RSA Talks

PM291534 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Feb 84 p 6

[Interview with Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso by

Jacques de Barrin in Maputo on 24 February]

[Text] Maputo — "The apartheid question can more readily be solved in a climate of peace and stability because each country can then increasingly concentrate on the solution of its own problems," Mr Jacinto Veloso, member of the Frelimo Politburo and Mozambique economic affairs minister, told *LE MONDE* Friday, 24 February. Mr Jacinto Veloso, who has just met with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, added that "Apartheid is an internal South African problem which concerns the whole of mankind. There are even people in leadership circles in that country interested in solving that question."

In Mr Veloso's view, the ANC is nothing more than "a movement struggling to eliminate apartheid." Is the planned signing between Maputo and Pretoria of a mutual security pact likely to limit that movement's freedom of action? In his view, "if there is an agreement, the only difference will be that ANC will not be able to use our territory to launch violent actions against South African territory." Doesn't stressing that "difference" implicitly amount to admitting that Mozambique may in the past have willingly or unwillingly given it "facilities" which it is now ready to deny ANC?

The Mozambique delegation leader admitted that the South African Government wanted to reach an agreement. "The distrust between us is beginning to vanish. These direct talks enabled us to know each other better and observe that we were often completely mistaken about each other." Without denying the existence of other contributions, including those made by France, Portugal, and Britain, Mr Veloso stressed the fact that "the United States has played and is still playing an important role in the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and stability in the region." In this respect, he said, he is "optimistic" about the prospects for negotiating Namibia's independence, during "perhaps this year or at the beginning of next year."

Now that peace has been restored, the Mozambique leaders expect an improvement in their economic relations with South Africa which should particularly bring about a "revival" of Maputo port, an increase in tourism, and the signing of fishing agreements. Necessity dictates what must be done: "For our development we need to work with all countries," the minister stressed. The latter recalled the lines of Frelimo's Fourth Congress in April 1983, which advocated a diversification of cooperation.

Is the rapprochement with the "racist" Pretoria regime not likely to alter the nature of Maputo's Marxist regime somewhat? "If we conduct the negotiations well, everything will be concluded in the interests of both sides," Mr Veloso said. The diplomatic campaign of explanation, especially exemplified by head of state Samora Machel's visit to Europe in October, "was," according to the minister, "misinterpreted as a change of political line."

Maputo radio has just specified the context in which the recent talks with South Africa must be placed: "The People's Republic of Mozambique remains a socialist country and Frelimo a Marxist-Leninist party. The revolution continues." Nonetheless, behind the reaffirmation of these great principles, the sad realities of a country ruined by way, natural disasters, and human errors remain. Thus the leaders' immediate concern is to "solve the people's problems," the minister concluded, meaning "in other words, to feed and educate them, and provide them with health care."

Machel Receives Cuban Vice Foreign Minister

MB020918 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] In Maputo yesterday President Samora Machel received Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas, who is visiting various southern African countries. During the meeting, they discussed questions related to bilateral cooperation and the international situation, particularly in southern Africa and Central America.

Gabonese Delegation Arrives in Maputo

MB011410 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] A Gabonese Government delegation led by Ambassador (Sylvester Ratanga), the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Maputo yesterday to lay the foundations for cooperation between Mozambique and Gabon in the economic, commercial, technical, and scientific fields.

Asked by AIM in what special fields Gabon is interested in cooperating with Mozambique, Ambassador (Ratanga) said that his delegation is not bringing any preconceived ideas on the issue, and that everything depends on the discussions to be held with the Mozambique authorities. The Gabonese delegation is on a 2-day visit to Maputo, during which it will hold talks with the Mozambique Government.

Zambian Delegate: Mozambique Meeting 'Success'

MB020951 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Mozambique and Zambia have signed an agreement in Maputo aimed at boosting economic cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was signed at the end of a 3-day meeting of the seventh session of a joint commission for planning economic cooperation between the two countries. The meeting has been reviewing the work done since the last session of the joint commission, and came to the conclusion that very little of the plans of the previous session had been implemented.

The latest agreement includes cooperation on transport, telecommunications, public works, and civil aviation. The commission also discussed trade in agricultural products as well as cooperation in information, education, health, and culture.

The Zambian delegation at the session was headed by the country's development planning minister, Dr Henry Meebelo, while the Mozambique side was headed by the minister of mineral resources, Jose Carlos Lobo. Mr Lobo expressed hope that now that a profound analysis had been made of the work done and not done since the previous session, both sides would step up efforts

to increase cooperation for the mutual benefit of the two countries. In reply, Dr Meebelo described the seventh session of the joint commission as a success, and said the commission would now serve the two countries as a medium for their mutual welfare. Dr Meebelo added that the commission would be an instrument for action rather than only for dialogue.

RENAMO Issues Communique on Operation

MB011200 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese 0400 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Communique on the "Red Summer Operation" issued by the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — place and date not given]

[Text] In Nampula Province, after a clash with the enemy in (Mucalipi) on 6 January, our forces captured four AK-47 weapons and a quantity of war materiel left behind by the Machel soldiers who fled toward Catufi. On 30 January, our fighters captured the enemy barracks in Nametil, near the agricultural center. This position was used as a logistics base to supply other units. Four Machel soldiers were killed during the attack and the survivors fled in disarray toward Mecua. The Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] guerrillas also captured seven light automatic weapons and a quantity of other war materiel. On 2 February, the glorious RENAMO forces attacked and captured the enemy barracks at (Inhamala), which served as a logistics base to resupply other enemy barracks and village communes. Another six enemies of the people were killed during the attack and many others injured. A large quantity of war equipment was captured, including 21 AK-47's, 8 Hungarian weapons, 2 PPSH's, 2 RMG's, 3 RPG-7's, 4 pistols, 27 RPG-7 shells, 31 hand grenades, and 1 and 1/2 boxes of ammunition for AK-47's. Eleven civilians detained by the criminal Machel rabble were freed by our heroic forces.

In Zambezia Province, on 16 February, our guerrillas attacked, occupied, and destroyed the enemy barracks in Lioma, 37 km north of Gurue District. The position controlled the movement of vehicles carrying tea from the Gurue Plateau. Two enemies of the people were killed during the operation and many others injured. In addition, a large quantity of war materiel was captured, including an 82-mm mortar, 45 AK-47's, 4 pistols, 2 RPD's, and 1 MGG.

Frelimo crimes against the people: During the month of January, our forces received over 20 civilians who had fled the Mopeia village commune. The peasants revealed that the criminal Frelimo troops were forcing the people to regularly make a contribution of 50 meticals each. They also advised that the Machel soldiers have been holding meetings every 3 days to forcefully take local women to the post at Mulevala, where they are subsequently raped.

In Manica Province, on 17 January, our forces attacked and occupied the enemy position at Macombe. Six light automatic weapons and a large quantity of other war materiel was captured. On 21 January, following a sabotage operation, the RENAMO guerrillas destroyed five more high-tension pylons between Revue and Chimoio City. On 23 January, our forces attacked and occupied the enemy position in (Mecumoni), where another six enemies of the people were killed, and five light weapons captured by our combatants. The bridge between Chimoio City and Machipanda over Nhatabingile River was destroyed by our combatants on 31 January. The bridge was near the intersection at Chicamba. There is consequently no longer any traffic on the road where the bridge used to stand.

A military column was ambushed on the road between Chimoio and Vanduzi in the (Mpungo) area on 8 February. Two 60-mm mortars, 8 light guns, and a large number of rockets were captured, and six vehicles were destroyed.

Frelimo crimes against the people: Many residents of the communal villages of (?Bule), (Lombi), and Revue have fled to our forces since the beginning of February. In areas that we have liberated, an additional 300 families have turned themselves in. They have run away from the crimes and exploitation of the dirty Machel regime's rabble. On 8 February, the Machel criminals burned many of the people's houses in the (Chinhaza) area.

In Sofala Province, on 8 February, our forces laid an ambush along the road from Inchope to Vila Paiva, and attacked an important enemy column. During the attack, another 37 Machel soldiers — enemies of the people — were killed, and another 62 were wounded. The column was completely disrupted and a large quantity of arms and ammunitions captured.

Frelimo crimes against the people: Many residents in the Maringule area have been fleeing and turning themselves over to our forces, denouncing Frelimo's dirty banditry, which forces the population to live in communal villages, exploits them, and lets them starve to death.

Inhambane Province: On 7 January, our combatants attacked an enemy column in the Cumbane area, 10 km from Jangamo. The enemy fled in disorder, leaving an assortment of materiel behind. On 16 January, our forces ambushed and destroyed two military vehicles near Zavala, 10 km from Zamdamela. These vehicles carried supplies for enemy positions. On the same day, an armed Machel soldier was killed in the same area as he tried to escape our forces. On 31 January, the enemy attempted to reach one of our positions in Jangamo District and was immediately swept away by our brave combatants. A LMG gun was also captured along with three boxes of AK-47 ammunition. On 2 February, an enemy military column was ambushed on the Panda-Homoine Road, and the enemy rabble fled in disorder. On 3 February, an enemy military column was attacked on National Route No 1 in (Chicuanhane), Morumbene. The enemy retreated in disorder. On the same day, two military vehicles were destroyed in the same area while carrying supplies to the enemy troops. On 5 February, our forces attacked Machel's ragtag soldiers in (Sequila), an assembly area, killing four of the Maputo rabble. The remainder fled, leaving an RPG-7 with four rockets behind. On 8 February, RENAMO guerrillas attacked a column of Machel troops in the (Pequila) area, 40 km west of Massinga, and the enemy fled in disarray.

Frelimo crimes against our people: From late December to late January, the enemy has given the people corn in exchange for cashews. This occurred in the areas of Panda, (Buchane),

Macovane, (Inhapel), (Sissicane), and (Timane). With the sale of cashews abroad, the corrupt Machel government obtained more foreign exchange for their party and government expenses. When the people had exhausted all of their cashews, the Machel government began to sell the corn to the people for 250 meticals a can. Today Frelimo is selling each can of corn for 600 meticals. Many people unable to afford this are only able to survive on wild roots. This is more serious due to the fact that the corn and flour being traded by Frelimo were donated by the international community for the victims of drought and famine.

In Gaza Province, on 23 January, our forces attacked an enemy column between Nalazi and Dindiza, and the Machel troops retreated in disarray, leaving behind a quantity of military materiel. On 27 January, the Machel rabble tried to attack our position in this province, but were promptly repulsed. Our fighters were informed in advance by the people of the enemy movement. Twelve Frelimo soldiers were killed, and our fighters captured a quantity of war materiel, including 2 AK-47's. On 5 February, our fighters attacked an enemy column in the Maimane area, 15 km west of Nalazi. The Frelimo soldiers fled in disarray, leaving behind a mauser and other war materiel. The enemy was coming from Nalazi and intended to kidnap more civilians for the village communes.

Frelimo crimes against the people: According to information received, another person has died of hunger in the Nalazi village commune.

In Maputo Province, on 18 January, our forces dismantled the railroad in the Chinhanguanine area, between Magude and Moamba, thus derailing and seriously damaging a train coming from Magude that day. On 6 February, our forces sabotaged the telephone lines between Magude and Moamba, and on the same day, at roughly 1900, our forces attacked and destroyed a train at Chinhanguanine Station. Twenty-seven Frelimo agents were killed during the action. The train was carrying a consignment of military materiel. On 7 February, our glorious guerrillas attacked and occupied the enemy base of (Tembe), 20km northeast of Magude. The Machel rabble retreated in disarray and our fighters captured six AK-47's, one RPD, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Frelimo crimes against the people: Near Mapulanguene, in Magude District, the Machel criminal soldiers burned civilian houses to force the departure of the occupants for the village communes. The population faces a major food shortage and is surviving on watermelons. The criminal FPLM has of late been assaulting the local residents to rob them of their food.

Death and war to the enemies of the people! The struggle continues.

Briefs

Portuguese Aid to Mozambique — Alberto Massavanhane, president of the Maputo Executive Council, yesterday received 2,500 contos in Portuguese currency to help the victims of Cyclone Domoina. A note from the Executive Council received in our editorial room yesterday says that the money was contributed by the Municipality of Lisbon and that is was handed over by the ambassador of the Portuguese Republic in Maputo. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 28 Feb 84 MB]

NAMIBIA

Former SWAPO Leader Released in Windhoek

MB011645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Windhoek, Mar 1, (SAPA) — SWAPO founder, Mr Herman Toivo ya Toivo, was released from prison in Windhoek today. The administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, made known Mr ya Toivo's release in a brief statement tonight. The whereabouts of Mr ya Toivo was not immediately known, but it was understood he was received from prison by his aged mother, Mrs Elizabeth Malima, and a sister, Mrs Esther Shikongo, as well as a small group of friends.

Mr ya Toivo, 59, was set free after serving 16 years of a 20-year jail sentence imposed on January 26, 1968, in the Pretoria Supreme Court after being convicted in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Another SWAPO member, Mr W. Sakaria, also convicted in terms of the Terrorism Act, was released with Mr ya Toivo.

The future political career, if any, of Mr ya Toivo was not known by late tonight.

Regarded as the "father of liberation in Namibia" Mr ya Toivo is said to enjoy a wide-spread personal following who hold his intellectual leadership in high regard. But it was understood "his presence can still cause a stir in SWAPO's inner circles," a long-time friend of the freed man said.

But it was understood that Mr ya Toivo would take a considerable time to adjust psychologically to his new-found freedom in a society which must have undergone changes in the 18 years of his absence. Mr ya Toivo spent two years under house arrest and in prison before being sent to jail on Robben Island.

Given 'Hero's Welcome'

MB011844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1827 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Windhoek, March 1, (SAPA) — SWAPO founder, Mr Herman Toivo ya Toivo, was given a hero's welcome by jubilant, singing crowds of SWAPO supporters in Katutura tonight as he vowed renewed allegiance to the organisation he began.

Neatly attired in a three-piece light-coloured suit, a radiant Mr ya Toivo demanded the immediate release of all SWAPO detainees, including those held in a camp in SWA/Namibia, and the immediate implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 concerning the territory's independence. "435 is what I expect right now, even today," he told news reporters at the house of a senior SWAPO member, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, in Katurura, as

crowds gathered in the small backyard and spilled into the street in growing darkness.

In a dramatic day for Mr ya Toivo, he was informed early today by prison authorities in Windhoek that he would be released from prison after serving 16 years of a 20-year jail sentence.

Upon hearing the news of his imminent release, Mr ya Toivo refused to leave jail, because "I did not want to leave my other comrades behind." A further consideration, Mr ya Toivo said, was that he did not want the people to think he was betraying their cause if he walked out of jail before serving his full term.

But he gave in when he was told by the authorities that by law he could no longer be held in prison, and would be evicted forcibly if he persisted in staying, Mr ya Toivo said.

Voice of Namibia Says Struggle To Continue

MB012019 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 1 Mar 84

["From the Namibian Press" Program]

[Text] The *RAND DAILY MAIL* revealed that in these recent diplomatic [words indistinct] over the Namibian independence issue, Dr Chester Crocker, the U.S assistant secretary for African Affairs, said that his government no longer endorses the position of a Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite for Namibia's independence. According to the newspaper, Chester Crocker put it as follows: It is ridiculous to say that the United States' position is that all Cuban troops should leave before anything else happens.

After the tripa tite talks in Lusaka on 13 February 1984, most observers declared it as successful according to the *RAND DAILY MAIL* on 17 February 1984. The same newspaper wrote that South Africa and Angola agreed in Lusaka to establish a joint commission to monitor the disengagement process in the war zone in southern Angola.

The South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, officially confirmed for the first time that disengagement means the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. However, the target date for the complete withdrawal was not disclosed.

The newspaper further reported that the South African withdrawal should be accompanied by Angolan [word indistinct] of its sovereignty over the evacuated territory, and would not allow its Cuban and SWAPO allies into the reoccupied territory.

Following the diplomatic and political exercises in Lusaka between the Angolan and South African Governments on the one hand, and the Reagan administration on the other, the *RAND DAILY MAIL* of 18 February 1984 sees it through a different window. The paper said that President of SWAPO Mr Sam Nujoma once again poured cold water on the Lusaka disengagement talks when he told a press conference in London that the disengagement was purely between South Africa and Angola, and did not involve either SWAPO or Namibia. Mr Nujoma, the paper went on to write, made it categorically clear that in the absence of a Namibian settlement negotiated in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435, SWAPO would continue to resist South African suppression regardless of the cost in lives. There is no cease-fire, just an offer of disengagement of forces in southern Angola and not in Namibia, the paper quoted Sam Nujoma as saying.

SWAPO has on many occasions made it clear in black and white that it is ready to sign a cease-fire with racist South Africa in order to get a peaceful settlement on the Namibia question. SWAPO has called for direct talks with the apartheid government. SWAPO has agreed to have talks with the South African colonial governor in Namibia. However, the question of blaming SWAPO for crossing into Namibia is out, for up to this date, there is neither talks nor a cease-fire betweeen SWAPO and the South African troops in Namibia. SWAPO is ready to observe the truce between Angola and South Africa, provided this would be followed by the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 in Namibia. Failing to do that, we see no reason why the racists in Pretoria should make a hullabaloo when our forces continue with the liberation war inside Namibia as has been the case all along. Let it be clear once again that in the absence of a joint negotiated settlement, SWAPO is left with no other option but to continue with the struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA

Talks With Mozambique on Nonaggression Pact 2 Mar

Pik Botha Heads RSA Group

MB020630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] A new round of talks with Mozambique will be held in Cape Town today. A previous round of talks in Maputo on 16 February led to agreement on a peace pact. The Mozambique Government and Frelimo Party leadership have unanimously accepted details of the pact, and it is expected that the matter will be finalized in Cape Town today. Last night, Radio Maputo reported that the Mozambique delegation had left Maputo for Cape Town, and that it had a mandate to finalize negotiations. Another matter which may be finalized at the talks is the question of South African-owned property in Mozambique which has been nationalized. There has also been much speculation about a possible meeting between President Machel of Mozambique and the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

The South African delegation to the talks will be led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He will be assisted by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange; the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan; and senior members of the civil service and the Defense Force. The minister of economic affairs in the Mozambique presidency, General Jacinto Veloso, will head his country's delegation, which also includes the minister of justice, Mr Oscar Monteiro, and the deputy minister of defense, Major General Salesio Nalyambipano.

Optimism for Mozambique's Proposals
MB021214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 2 Feb 84

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town, March 2, (SAPA) — Proposals on a non-aggression pact submitted by Mozambique have been received with "considerable optimism" by South Africa's negotiating team at the talks which started in Cape Town this morning, according to informed sources. The talks were adjourned shortly after the Mozambique delegation presented the proposals to allow the South African team, headed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to study them.

The proposals offer amendments to a draft agreement presented to the Mozambique Government in Maputo by Mr Botha a fortnight ago. Today's proposals are regarded as the official position of the Frelimo government, and according to sources, they represent a "positive" stance.

There was general optimism for progress in today's talks, although neither side would give any indications as to how far they expected it to take the talks. A source close to the South African team said the situation was very fluid at present, and that the Mozambique negotiators could remain in the city until tomorrow if the negotiating situation required it to.

The Mozambique delegation will meet the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, this afternoon. The delegation arrived at D.F. Malan Airport at 10.15 am today in a Gulf Stream Swissair jet, and were taken directly to a central city luxury hotel where the talks started shortly after 11 am.

After a photograph session for the press, during which complimentary remarks on each country's wines were exchanged, the talks started in earnest. Twenty minutes later the negotiating teams broke off talks to consider the initial exchanges and proposals. At the session it was agreed that the prime minister would see General Veloso and a number of his senior colleagues at his office in the H.F. Verwoed Building around 3.00 pm today. The meeting appears to be a diplomatic quid pro quo for the audience granted to Mr Pik Botha in Maputo by Mozambique's President Samora Machel, where a personal message from the prime minister was conveyed to the president.

It is generally accepted that today's talks in Cape Town, scheduled to last for at least six hours and to include a working lunch, will be the final crossing of t's and dotting of i's before the nonaggression pact is submitted for signature by Mr P.W. Botha and President Machel.

Talks To Continue 'Late Tonight'
MB021224 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Cape Town, March 2, (SAPA) — The peace talks between Mozambique and South Africa are now expected to continue until late tonight. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said it had been agreed to continue talks into a working dinner and possibly beyond.

This follows indications that the proposals for a non-aggression pact presented by the Mozambique delegation shortly after the start of talks this morning offered room for optimism that a final agreeement between the two countries would be reached. It also follows agreement by South Africa's prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to see the leader of the Mozambique delegation, General Jacinto Veloso, and senior members of his delegation in his office this afternoon.

The two negotiating teams will have a working lunch before seeing the prime minister, and will then move the talks to a new venue, as yet undisclosed, for the evening round and dinner, before returning to the city centre hotel.

The Mozambique group is scheduled to return to Maputo tomorrow, but a further round of talks tomorrow morning has not been ruled out.

Terrorism Most 'Sensitive' Issue
MB021340 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] There are high hopes that today's talks in Cape Town will result in agreement on a nonaggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique. Top-level delegations of the two countries are having talks at the Cape Sun Hotel in Cape Town. Sources say Mozambique proposals for a pact were received with cautious optimism by the South Africans at this morning's talks. A spokesperson for the Department of Foreign Affairs says talks may continue until late tonight. It has also been confirmed that the leader of the Mozambique delegation, Jacinto Veloso, is to meet with Prime Minister Pieter Botha this evening.

The most sensitive issue in the talks is said to be the South African demand that the ANC be denied bases in Mozambique for launching attacks. In return, the Frelime government wants assurances that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement be denied South African aid.

Prime Minister Meets Delegation
MB021337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Cape Town, March 2, (SAPA) — The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, met senior members of the Mozambique and South African negotiating teams at his office in Cape Town this afternoon. They informed him of the progress made in the peace talks. It was expected that the negotiators would spend at least 30 minutes with the prime minister before returning to their hotel to resume talks before the scheduled press conference late this afternoon. It is expected the negotiations will continue tonight at Cape Town's historic castle where a working dinner has been arranged for the negotiators.

Meeting With Prime Minister Ends

MB021445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Cape Town, March 2, (SAPA) — The South African and Mozambique negotiating teams returned to their central Cape Town hotel venue after a 50-minute conference with the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, this afternoon. The negotiations to finalise a non-aggression pact between the two countries resumed at the hotel shortly after 4 pm and are expected to continue for an hour before the two delegations meet the press to inform them of progress.

Negotiations are expected to continue at Cape Town's historic castle, where a working dinner is scheduled for the negotiators tonight.

P.W. Botha Takes 'Direct Role'

MB021417 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Cape Town, March 2, (SAPA) — The negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique continued in the office of the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, this afternoon. An earlier scheduled courtesy call to Mr Botha was transformed into a working meeting which could last as long as two hours, sources revealed here.

It is understood that the prime minister has now taken a direct role in the negotiations, and that they will definitely continue into the night. It is also expected that this round, the fourth since the diplomatic ice between the two countries was broken at the start of 1984, will produce the final draft for a non-aggression pact to be signed later by the heads of the two governments.

Official: International Isolation Effort Failed

MB020820 Johannesburg International in English 0630 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says the international campaign to isolate South Africa in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields has failed. Speaking in Cape Town, Mr Nel said there were more than two thousand organizations abroad which were trying to isolate South Africa from the international community. These included 39 organizations in Britain, 21 in France, and 42 in the Netherlands.

It was, however, clear that in spite of efforts to the contrary, the international community accepted South Africa as an important and respected partner in a wide range of activities. This fact was borne out by the thousands of international companies which had invested millions of rands in South Africa.

Minister Disputes SACC Resettlement Figures

MB020939 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Cooperation and Development Minister Pieter Koornhof has disputed the widely-made claim that 3 and 1/2 million people had been resettled in South Africa since 1960. Koornhof said in Cape Town that, according to his department, less than half a million people had been relocated in terms of National Party policy in the past 23 years. The South African Council of Churches said in a removals report last month, that 3 and 1/2 million people had been resettled, and this figure has also been quoted in Parliament by opposition members of Parliament.

Koornhof says the difference between the official figure and the others is a cause for concern, and he wanted to put the issue into perspective. He says he did not want to comment on the merits of removals, but wanted to correct the figure. He says about 460,000 people had been moved from what he called black spots and badly situated areas.

Commentary Says RSA Will Act Against SWAPO

MB011756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "The Lusaka Agreement"]

[Text] The official withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola started today in terms of the agreement reached in Lusaka 2 weeks ago between South Africa, the United States, and Angola. In the light of the announcement at the weekend that the Territory Force in South-West Africa shot 23 of the estimated 200 SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated from Angola, it is clear that the withdrawal process is delicately posed, and there must be doubt about whether the terms of the agreement can be fulfilled.

SWAPO's current military operation in southern Angola and the northern areas of South-West Africa flies in the face of the agreement reached in Lusaka at the first meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission. At the commission's meeting at Cuvelai at the weekend, it was reaffirmed that SWAPO's activities would have to be stopped as it could wreck the whole peace initiative, presupposing, of course, that this was not the organization's aim.

On his return from Lusaka, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, pointed out that Angola had given certain undertakings regarding SWAPO and the Cuban troops. With the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, he said, the Angolan Government would maintain its sovereignty and no SWAPO members or Cuban soldiers would be allowed in the vacated area.

It has been speculated that the SWAPO terrorists have been sent to establish a military presence in South-West Africa before the Lusaka accord would trap them inside Angola. At this stage, it is clear that both South Africa and Angola are committed to the agreement reached in Lusaka and confirmed at Cuvelai, where according to reports, there was no misunderstanding about the

conditions for a cease-fire. The Angolan representatives of the commission can also have no allusions about South Africa's determination to act against SWAPO terrorists.

ZAMBIA

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services To Be Rehabilitated

MB011447 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Permanent Secretary for Power, Transport, and Communication Essau (Nebwe) said in Lusaka today the government is to rehabilitate the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services to make it profitable. Speaking on arrival from Dar Es Salaam where he attended the Zambian-Tanzania board meeting, Mr (Nebwe) said the company was running at a loss because of a lack of spare parts and tires for trucks.

Briefs

Ambassador to UAE — The Zambian ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Matiya Ngalande, presented his letters of credence to the president of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan. Mr Ngalande, who is accredited to the country on a nonresidential basis, reiterated Zambia's support for the PLO. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84 MB].

ZIMBABWE

Rural, District Council Elections Set For August

MB020646 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, says the first elections for the combined rural and district councils will be held in August. Comrade Chikowore told *THE HERALD* yesterday that the rural councils, representing most of the national farming areas, and district councils, representing most communal areas, will be merged to form 55 rural district councils. The proposed merger is in line with the new provincial structure announced by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, on Monday.

Comrade Chikowore said for the time being both rural and district councils will participate in the new provincial structure until the composition of the rural distict councils has been worked out.

Joshua Nkomo Condemns Dissident Violence

MB020740 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The leader of ZAPU, Dr Joshua Nkomo, has strongly condemned the mutilation of five teachers from (Mulelezi) School in (Mulezi) by dissidents last week. In a statement, Dr Nkomo described as beastly the cutting of nostrils, ears, and upper lips of the teachers by the dissidents just because they were either ZANU-PF supporters, ZAPU officials, or non-Ndebele speaking.

Briefs

New Chief Justice — The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, today swore in Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena as the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe in full. Chief Justice Dumbutshena has appeared twice to swear the judicial oath before the president. The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Mr Edgar Zvobgo, and the minister of home affairs [title as heard], Comrade Simbi Mubako, attended. The ceremony was also attended by the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court of Zimbabwe. Chief Justice Dumbutshena was appointed acting chief justice from 5 January, this year, and has worked in acting capacity until today. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Feb 84 MB]